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AND

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[No. 7.

MEMOIR OF GIMCRACK.

(See Engraving annexed.)

To entitle him to the place he occupies in this number of the Magazine, it would be sufficient in behalf of Gimcrack that he was the sire of Medley; but that distinction, far from constituting his only merit, is only in keeping with the character of his family and of his own performances; whilst it serves as another evidence, that, generally speaking, "like produces like."

We can only repeat here, what was communicated at page 424, vol. 1, by the well informed and discriminating author of a series of papers, headed "Annals of the Turf," published some years since originally in the Petersburg Intelligencer, and afterwards in the American Farmer; all of which we propose, as opportunity offers, to transfer to the pages of this Magazine. To the volume and page above mentioned, the attentive reader will not need to be reminded that he may find an interesting "memoir of OLD MEDLEY and his stock, including that of CLOCKFAST, his half brother." We have only to beg, that he will excuse us for accompanying the portraiture of Gimcrack, faithfully copied from one by Stubbs, with the following repetition of what has been already published, in regard to him, in previous numbers of this work, when we had not the means of offering his likeness.

"Gimcrack, the sire of Medley, was one of the most remarkable horses of his day in England. He was a grey, and called the "little grey horse Gimcrack;" foaled in 1760; got by Cripple, a son of the Godolphin Arabian; dam Miss Elliott, by Grisewood's Partner; grandam Cœlja, by Partner; Bloody Buttocks, Greyhound, Blockesby Betty. Gimcrack was one of the severest running and hardest bottomed horses that ever ran in England; although small, yet his ability to carry weight was very great, for he frequently gave the odds as high as 28 pounds, and he continued on the turf until eleven years of age, thereby showing his uncommon hardiness of constitution and firmness of limbs—qualities which he richly transmitted into the veins of Medley. Gim-

crack, at four years old, won seven £50 plates, four miles; also in 1765, at four miles, £50; also 1000 guineas, 250 guineas forfeit. He beat the Duke of Cumberland's Drone, four miles, for 500 guineas, giving him 21 lbs. In 1766 he was sent to France, and in 1767 returned to England, and won, in that year, four £50 plates, four miles. In 1768, two £50 plates and the silver bowl. He beat Mr. Vernon's Barber, for 300 guineas, giving him 28 lbs. in 1770. He beat Lord Rockingham's Jacko, for 3000 guineas, giving him 28 lbs.; also Lord Rockingham's Pilgrim, for the whip and 200 guineas; the whip equal to the guineas. Gimcrack was then ten years of age. The two portraits which Earl Grosvenor had taken, it is said, represent this horse in different shades of grey; the iron grey of his youth, and the hoary white of his old age. Gimcrack had acquired such fame and celebrity, that his last proprietor left him a length of time at Tattersal's for the inspection of the public."

LEVIATHAN,

The distinguished English race horse, was purchased by Messrs. Weatherbys for Mr. James Jackson, of Alabama, and placed under the care of Mr. George A. Wyllie, at Lord Chesterfield's. Mr. Wyllie shipped him at Liverpool, on board the packet ship William Byrnes, for New York, where he was landed on the 30th of August, 1830, after a tedious and rough passage of 51 days. Mr. Wyllie took the horse thence to his residence, in Virginia, and after a little recruiting, travelled him 575 miles to my stable, near Gallatin, Tennessee, where he arrived on the 15th November, in fine health and condition. He feeds well, and thrives kindly; and will be ready to serve my friends on the 1st day of February next, and from that time until the 1st day of July, at \$75 the season, payable the 1st day of January, 1832; which may be discharged by \$60 within the season, with one dollar to the groom. A note for the payment of the season must be sent with each mare; and it is likewise requested, that her pedigree, age, and racing performances be sent, to be recorded for future reference, and sent on to the American Turf Register for publication, unless otherwise directed. The price is a little above what is usual, and so, the owners persuade themselves, are his size, colour, racing form, and racing exploits. His size is masterly; his colour, though peculiar in shade, is deep and very rich chestnut. At two years old he ran two races; won one, and lost one, subsequently beating the winner;—at three years old he won nine in succession, and not beaten;—at four years old he ran nine races, won seven; lost one to Dr. Faustus, whom he had previously beaten, and one to Paul Pry, by bolting, whom he

had also beaten, and beat afterwards, and was handicapped in this year, and ordered to carry 7 lbs. extra weight over horses of his age; a conclusive proof of his avowed superiority. Mares will be taken care of in the best manner for \$1 per week, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

Admeasurement of Leviathan, taken December 7th, 1830, when in low order, and seven years old.

	Inches.
Height at withers,	64
Height at loin,	64
From elbow to ground,	37½
From point of hip to point of hock,	42½
From point of hock to ground,	25
From point of shoulder to point of buttock,	69
Round muzzle,	18½
Round at the swell of jaws,	26
Round neck at setting on of head.	30
Round neck at the body,	47
Round body at the girth,	72
Round do. at flank,	72
Round arm at the swell,	22
Round knee,	12½
Round cannon, midway,	9
Round stifle,	40
Round tibia,	18
Round hock,	16½
Round cannon,	9½
Length of head,	23½
Length of the neck,	30
Length of back,	18
Length of croup,	18
From point to point of shoulder,	16
From point to point of hip,	19

DESCRIPTION.

Leviathan is a deep chestnut, with a peculiar shade of deep red, or mahogany interspersed; black, or dark chestnut hoofs; his face lightened up by a narrow blaze; and head set off by a long, pointed ear, well placed; with the finest hazel, or light brown eye. His colour, when brought in the sun, is changeable like lustring; and his skin has exquisite softness to the touch. Leviathan is full 16 hands high, of extraordinary general length. His shoulder-blades are longer, more capacious, (the muscles better delineated,) with their points approximating nearer the points of the hips, than in any other large horse; and, in fact, I have seen no horse 15 hands high, whose back is shorter; his loin is sufficiently capacious, and when in order will be highly

arched, and the sweep in the hind-quarter, from the point of the hip to the back, and thence to the ground, is incomparably greater than in any other horse that has been offered to the citizens of Tennessee, or than has ever come under my view; and, by necessary consequence, he must have a greater stride, and be better adapted to long distances of three and four miles. He has fine withers, great depth of brisket, great depth of flank, great frame; great length and substance in the bones and muscles of all his quarters, with the very best adaptation of all the parts; and though some object to the too great length of his neck, I am satisfied that seeming defect arises from the great obliquity of his shoulders;—at all events, he is enabled to look over the poll of any other horse; and the whole assemblage of parts gives him, if not the most beautiful, at least the most grand and majestic appearance.—(For his pedigree, see 'Turf Register of this No.)

PERFORMANCES.

Burton on Trent, in 1825.—A sweepstake, 25 sovereigns each; for two year old colts 8 st. 2 lbs.; fillies 8 st.; half mile, six subscribers.

Mr. Painter's ch. c. Mazereon, by Muley,	-	-	-	1
Mr. Massey's b. f. Claudia, by Paulowitz,	-	-	-	2
Mr. Hilton's bl. c. Northwood, by Tages,	-	-	-	3
Mr. Mytton's b. f. by Cannon Ball, out of Mishap,	-	-	-	4
Mr. Sagdent's ch. c. Whittlesea, by Seagrave; dam by Selim,	-	-	-	5

Wolverhampton.—Two year old stake, 20 sov. each; with 20 added; four subscribers.

Mr. Yate's b. f. Little-bo-peep, by Paulowitz,	-	-	-	1
Mr. Painter's Mazereon, by Muley,	-	-	-	2
Mr. Mytton's Louisa, by Orville, out of Quadrille,	-	-	-	3

May 3d, 1826, at Chester.—The Dee stakes, 50 sovereigns each; three year old colts 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies 8 st. 2 lbs.—once round and a distance; 11 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, (late Mazereon) by Muley,	-	-	-	1
Mr. Stanley's ch. c. by Tiresias, out of Maid of Lorn,	-	-	-	2
Balloon, Fanny Davis, Prussian, Bassalisk, Sancredo, and Mr. Clifton's Tom started, but were not placed.				

May 4th.—The sweepstakes, 20 sovereigns each, for three year olds; six subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley,	-	-	-	1
Lord Derby's b. c. Cestus, by Milo,	-	-	-	2

Aug. 14, Wolverhampton.—Wrottesley stakes, 15 sov. each, with 20 added, once round and a distance.

Ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley,	-	-	-	1
Sir G. Pigot's b. c. Granby, by Spectre,	-	-	-	2

Aug. 22d, Burton on Trent.—sweepstakes, 25 sov. each; straight mile; four subscribers.

Ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley,	-	-	-	-	-	1
B. f. Little-bo-peep, by Paulowitz,	-	-	-	-	-	2

Aug. 23d.—Bradby stakes, 30 sovereigns each, with 100 added; three year old colts 7 st. 7 lbs.; four year olds 8 st. 10 lbs.—two miles; eight subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Stanley's b. c. Mr. Faustus, by Filho-da-puta,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mr. Gearey's Arachne, by Filho-da-puta, four years old,	-	-	-	-	-	3

Sept. 5th, Warwick.—St. Leger stakes, for 25 sovereigns each; four subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, walked over.

Sept. 7th, Warwick.—Sweepstakes, 10 sovereigns each; one mile; ten subscribers.

Ch. c. Leviathan,	-	-	-	-	-	1
West's br. c. Shakspeare, by Smolensko,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Beardsworth's b. c. Chesterfield, by Milo,	-	-	-	-	-	3

Sept. 12th, Litchfield.—Staffordshire stakes, 25 sovereigns each, with 30 added; four subscribers; one mile.

Leviathan,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cestus, by Milo,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Two to one on Leviathan.						

Sept. 20th, Shrewsbury.—St. Leger stakes, 25 sovereigns each, with 20 added; once round and a distance; five subscribers.

Leviathan,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sir W. Wynn's Sancredo, by Filho-da-puta,	-	-	-	-	-	2

1827. *Chester, May 9th.*—The stand cup, 100 guineas value, added to a sweepstake of 10 sovereigns each, for all ages; twice round and a distance; seventeen subscribers.

Stanley's b. h. Dr. Faustus, five years old,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, four years old,	-	-	-	-	-	2

Signorina, Arachne, Buxton, Fanny Davis, Brutandorf, by Blacklock, and Sir David also started, and nine paid.

May 14th.—Sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each; two miles; four subscribers.

Leviathan,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Br. horse Flexible, by Whalebone,	-	-	-	-	-	2

July 8th, Ludlow.—Gold cup, value 100 sovereigns;—subscriptions 10 sovereigns each, with 20 added; three miles; fourteen subscribers.

Leviathan,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yates's b. h. Cain, by Paulowitz, five years old,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mr. Yeat's b. h. Paul Pry,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mr. Griffith's br. m. Palatine, by Filho-da-puta,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Leviathan was beaten, the day previously, by Paul Pry, 1½ miles.						

July 30th, Derby.—The gold cup, 100 guineas, and subscription of 10 guineas each, for all ages; two miles; and eleven subscribers.

Leviathan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Beardsworth's b. c. Chesterfield, by Milo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
High odds on Leviathan.								

Burton upon Trent, Aug. 22d.—Leviathan lost to Paul Pry by bolting.

Warwick, Sept. 5th.—The gold cup, 100 sovereigns surplus in specie, subscriptions of 10 sovereigns each; three year olds 6 st. 5 lbs.; four year olds 8 st. 4 lbs.; five, 8 st. 13 lbs.; 6, and aged, 9 st. 5 lbs.—four miles; twenty subscribers.

Leviathan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Euxton, by Rinaldo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dervise, by Merlin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Granby, by Spectre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Litchfield, Sept. 1st.—The gold cup, value 100 sovereigns, surplus in specie, by subscriptions of 10 sovereigns each; three miles; eleven subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 7 st. 12 lbs. equal to 110 lbs. walked over. After which race he was sold by Mr. Giffard to his majesty. the king of England, for two thousand guineas.

On his arrival at New Market, it was discovered by his majesty's trainer, that he was injured in his legs, and unable to stand training. On this being known, several persons were anxious to purchase him; among others a brother of the Duke of Grafton, to serve his stud at Euxton, considered one of the first in the kingdom. These offers were refused, and the horse sent to Windsor and put under the care of the king's grooms, and remained idle during the whole of 1828. Hopes were entertained that he had recovered from the injury; he was trained in 1829, and run for the Workingham stakes, at Ascot, with no better success than might have been expected from his condition. All idea of running Leviathan was then abandoned, and he was sold to Lord Chesterfield, who stood him the season of 1830, from whom he was purchased. The performances of his colts will make a new era, we hope and believe, in the annals of American racing, and we therefore recommend him to the consideration of sportsmen and breeders.

GEO. ELLIOTT.

ANECDOTE.—A clergyman reading the burial service over an Irish corpse, in St. Pancras church-yard, and having forgot which *sex* it was, on coming to that part of the ceremony which reads thus:—"our dear *brother* or *sister*," the reverend gentleman stopped, and seeing one of the mourners near him, stepped back, and whispering to him, said, "Is it a *brother* or *sister*?"—Pat answered, "'Tis *neither*, 'tis only a *relation*."

LIST OF STALLIONS AND RACE HORSES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTED INTO VIRGINIA.

ADMIRAL NELSON, b. foaled 1795; was got by John Bull; his dam Olivia, by Justice. Imported by William Lightfoot.

ALDERMAN, b. foaled 1788; got by Pot8o's; dam Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel, out of Cypron. Imported by Mr. Banks, of Richmond.

ALEXANDER was bred by Sir William Wynne; got by Lord Grosvenor's Old Alexander, (son of Eclipse;) dam by Sweetbriar; grandam by King Herod; g. g. dam Monimia, by Matchem. Owned by Wm. Smalley.

ARCHDUKE, br. b. bred by Sir F. Standish; got by Sir Peter Teazle; his dam Horatia, by Eclipse; grandam Countess, by Blank. Imported, by Col. Hoomes, in 1803.

ARCHER, b. got by Faggertill; his dam by Eclipse. Imported, by Mr. Reeves, in 1802.

ARCHIBALD, foaled in 1801; bred by the Duke of Hamilton; was got by Walnut, (son of Highflyer;) his dam the bay Javelin mare; her dam Young Flora; her dam Flora, by Squirrel. Owned by Mr. Smalley.

ARRA KOOKER, br. foaled 1789; by Drone, out of a Chatsworth mare; her dam by Engineer; Drone by Herod. Imported by Dr. Tate.

BAY COLT, 15½ hands high; got by Highflyer; dam by Eclipse; grandam by Young Cade. Imported, 1796, by Mr. Barksdale, of Petersburg.

BEDFORD, b. got by Dungannon; he by Eclipse; dam Fairy, by Highflyer. Imported by Col. Hoomes. Stood at the Bowling Green in 1792.

BERGAMOT, b. by Highflyer; dam by Matchem.

BLUSTER, sent to America by James Dunlop, of London, formerly of Petersburg, Virginia. He was got by Orlando, (son of Whiskey,) out of a Highflyer mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus; her dam by Squirrel. Stood near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1825.

BOASTER, b. foaled 1795; got by Dungannon; his dam by Justice; Mariamne, by Squirrel; Miss Meredith, by Cade.

BRILLIANT, gr. got by Phenomenon. Imported by Col. Tayloe.

BUZZARD, ch. got by Woodpecker; dam by Dux. Few horses of his day were superior to him. Imported by Col. Hoomes.

CHANCE, b. got by Lurcher, (son of Dungannon;) his dam by Hyder Ally. Imported, by Col. Tayloe, about the year 1797.

CLOCKFAST, gr. foaled 1774, 15½ hands high; got by Gimcrack; his dam Miss Ingram, by Regulus; grandam Miss Roe, by Sedbury.

CŒUR DE LION, b. foaled 1790; got by Highflyer, out of Dido, by Eclipse. Imported, by Col. Hoomes, about the year 1800.

CORMORANT, b. foaled 1787; got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettle-top, by Squirrel. Imported, by Col. Hoomes, about the year 1800.

DARE DEVIL, b. foaled 1787; got by Magnet, out of Hebe, by Chrysolite, out of Proserpine, sister to Eclipse. Imported by Mr. Hoomes.

DARLINGTON, b. by Clothier; dam by Highflyer. Imported, by Mr. Hoomes, in 1792.

DIOMED, ch. foaled 1777; got by Florizel; his dam by Spectator; grandam sister to Horatius, by Blank. Imported, by Col. Hoomes, about the year 1799. He was one of the best racers of his day, and his stock in this country are highly estimated, and they are considered to be superior to any now in use in the United States. He died in 1807.

DION, got by Spadille; his dam Faith, by Pacolet; his grandam Atalanta, by Matchem. Imported, in 1801, by Col. Hoomes.

DRAGON, ch. foaled 1787; got by Woodpecker, his dam Juno, by Spectator. He was a horse of great size and strength. He beat Clifden in a match, four miles, carrying 15 stone. He died 1812. Imported by Col. Hoomes.

DRUID, ch. foaled 1790; got by Pot8o's; dam by King Herod; grandam Rarity, by Matchem. Imported, by Col. Hoomes, in 1800.

DUNGANNON, b. got by Dungannon, (son of Eclipse;) his dam by Conductor. Imported, by Col. Tayloe, in 1799.

EAGLE, b. got by Volunteer; dam by Highflyer; grandam by Engineer. Imported about the year 1812. He was full brother of Spread Eagle.

ESCAPE, (in England called HORNS) ch. 15½ hands high; was got by Precipitate; his dam by Woodpecker; his grandam by Sweetbriar, out of the dam of Buzzard. Foaled 1798. Imported by Col. Hoomes.

EXPRESS, foaled 1785; was got by Postmaster, out of a Syphon mare; grandam by Matchem; g. g. dam by Snip; g. g. g. dam by Regulus. Express ran second to Baronet for the great Oatland stakes of 1791, nineteen starting.

GABRIEL, b. got by Dorimant; his dam by Highflyer; grandam by Snap, out of the dam of Chalkstone. He was sire of Postboy, Oscar, Harlequin, &c.; was a winner of king's plates; was foaled about 1790, and was consigned to Col. Tayloe in 1799.

GOUTY, b. foaled 1796, 15½ hands high; got by Sir Peter Teazle; his dam the famous Yellow mare, by Tandem; grandam Perdita, by Herod. Owned by Mr. Reeves.

HAMBLETON, or **HAMILTON**, b. foaled 1791; got by Dungannon; dam by Snap; grandam by Blank. Imported, in 1803, by Mr. Lightfoot.

HEROD, gr. foaled 1792; got by Young Herod, (son of King Herod,) out of one of Lord Clermont's stud, a daughter of Conductor. Imported, in 1796, by Col. Hoomes.

HONEST JOHN, br. b. got by Sir Peter Teazle; his dam by Magnet. He stood in Tennessee.

JACK ANDREWS, b. 15½ hands high; got by Joe Andrews, (son of Eclipse;) his dam by Highflyer; foaled 1794. Imported by Mr. Lightfoot.

JONAH, b. foaled 1795; got by Escape; his dam Lavander, by Herod. Imported in 1803.

KNOWSLEY, b. foaled 1796; got by Sir Peter Teazle; his dam Capella, by Herod. Imported, in 1802, by Mr. Lightfoot.

MAGIC, ch. 16 hands high; got by Volunteer; his dam Marcella, by Mambrino; grandam Medea, by Sweetbriar.

MANFRED, b. foaled 1796; by Woodpecker; dam by Mercury; grandam by Highflyer.—Died. By Col. Hoomes.

MEDLEY, gr. foaled 1776; imported, by Mr. Hart, in 1785. He was got by Gimcrack; he by Cripple, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. His dam

Araminda, by Snap. Medley was a horse of beautiful symmetry and proportion, and was upon an equality, as a racer, with any horse of his time. Among many other celebrated racers he got the following:

Grey Diomed.

Belle-air, out of a Yorick mare.

Boxer, out of a Fearnought mare.

Opernico, out of a Lindsey Arabian.

Quicksilver, out of a Wildair.

Melzar, out of a Wildair.

Lamplighter, out of a Lonsdale.

Fitz Medley, out of a Dandridge Fearnought.

Gimcrack, out of an Ariel.

Calypso.

MERRYFIELD, by Cockfighter; dam by Popinjay.

MOUSETRAP, (JACK RAP) ch. foaled 1787; got by Young Marske, out of Gentle Kitty, by Silvio.

MUFTI, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high; got by Fitz Herod; his dam by Infant, (son of the Godolphin Arabian;) grandam by Whittington, out of a full sister of Black and all Black. Imported, in 1801, by Col. Tayloe.

OBSCURITY, ch. foaled 1778, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high; got by Eclipse; his dam by Careless; grandam by the Cullen Arabian. Imported in 1784. Stood, in 1785, at Harmony hall, Baltimore county.

OSCAR, br. by Saltram; dam by Highflyer; foaled 1795. Owned by Wm. Lightfoot.

PANTALON, b. foaled 1779; got by King Herod, out of Mr. Fenwick's Nutcracker, which was by Matchem. Brandon, Virginia, Benjamin Harrison.

PLAY OR PAY, b. got by Ulysses; dam by King Herod; foaled 1791. Imported by Col. Hoomes.

PORTO, bred by Mr. Crofts; got by King Herod; dam by Snap. Stood at the stable of Thos. Goode.

PRECIPITATE, ch. foaled 1787, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high; full brother of Gohanna; got by Mercury; dam by Herod; grandam by Matchem.

PRETENDER, imported by Mr. Hyde. We have not his pedigree.

PUNCH, ch. imported by W. Powers in 1799; got by Herod; his dam by Marske; grandam by the Cullen Arabian; g. g. dam by Regulus; g. g. g. dam by Crab.

RESTLESS, br. foaled 1788; 16 hands high; got by Phenomenon, out of Duchess; she by Le Sang; Duchess's dam Caliope, by Slouch. Restless is said to have ran four miles at the great subscription at York, in 1793, in 7 m. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Imported by Mr. Lightfoot.

ROBIN REDBREAST, b. got by Sir Peter Teazle; his dam Wren, by Woodpecker, out of Papillon, by Snap; foaled 1796. Virginia, 1800.

ROYALIST, b. foaled 1790; got by Saltram; his dam by King Herod; grandam by Marske. He stood in Tennessee.

SALTRAM, dark b. 15 hands 3 inches high; got by Eclipse; his dam Virago, by Snap; grandam by Regulus. Imported, in 1800, by Mr. Lightfoot.

SEAGULL, foaled 1786; got by Woodpecker; his dam by Snap. Imported, in 1796, by Col. Hoomes.

SHARK, br. by Marske; his dam by Snap; grandam by Marlborough, (son of the Godolphin Arabian;) out of a natural Barb mare; foaled in 1771. Stood near Fredericksburg in 1787. He was imported by Col. Tayloe. Shark, in his day, was among the first racers in England, at all distances. Dorimant, foaled in 1772, beat Shark in the year 1776. In 1777 they had another trial; Dorimant beat him again. In 1778 Dorimant, carrying only 3 lbs. less, was beaten by Shark. Shark was afterwards beaten by Pretender, (by Marske) a half brother. He beat Lord Clermont's famous horse Johnny. They were afterwards matched, but did not run: each, alternately, paid forfeit. Before Shark was sold to America he had won upwards of 20,000 guineas in stakes, plates, matches and forfeits.

SILVER, gr. foaled 1789; by Mercury; dam by Herod; grandam Young Hag, by Skim. It is believed he was the same horse afterwards owned by Mr. Drew, of North Carolina, and called *Drew's Silver*.

SIR HARRY, br. foaled 1794, 15 hands 3 inches high; got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Matron, by Alfred; grandam by Marske. Imported, in 1804, by Mr. Wm. Haxall. His blood is excellent.

SOURKROUT, b. foaled 1786; by Highflyer; his dam Jewel, by Squirrel. Stood in Tennessee.

SPADILLE, by Highflyer; dam Flora, by Squirrel; grandam Angelica, by Snap.

SPECULATOR, br. got by Dragon; his dam sister to Sting, by King Herod; his grandam Florizel's dam, by Cygnet, (son of the Godolphin Arabian;) his g. g. dam Cartouch; his g. g. g. dam Ebony, by Childers; his g. g. g. g. dam Old Ebony, by Basto; foaled 1795. Imported by Col. Hoomes.

SPREAD EAGLE, full brother of *Eagle*, (see his pedigree,) foaled 1792; imported by Col. Hoomes. Spread Eagle was a celebrated racer in England: few excelled him. He was sire of Maid of the Oaks, Floretta, Paragon, Sally Naylor, Adeline, &c. all good racers.

ST. GEORGE, b. foaled 1789; got by Highflyer; dam by Eclipse; 15 hands 3 inches high.

STIRLING, b. foaled 1792; got by Volunteer; his dam by Highflyer; grandam by Young Cade; his g. g. dam Childerkin, by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap. Imported, by Col. Hoomes, in 1799.

ST. PAUL, ch. foaled 1791; got by Saltram; his dam Purity, by Matchem out of the Old Squirt mare. Imported in 1804.

TELEGRAPH, br. foaled 1795; got by Sir Peter Teazle; his dam Fame, by Pantaloon, out of the dam of Diomed, by Spectator.

TICKLE TOBY, br. foaled 1785, 16 hands high; got by Alfred; his dam Celia, by Herod, out of Proserpine, by Marske.

TRAVELLER, (first called CHARLEMONT, afterwards BIG BEN,) b. foaled 1786; got by O'Kelly's Eclipse; his dam by King Herod; grandam by Blank; g. g. dam by Cade. Imported 1797.

TUP, b. foaled 1796; by Javelin; his dam Flavia, by Plunder, out of Miss Euston, by Snap.

VOLUNTEER, ch. got by Volunteer, (son of the famous Eclipse;) his dam by Whipcord, own brother to Woodpecker. Imported by Col. Tayloe.

WHIP, br. 15 hands 3 inches high; got by Saltram; his dam by King Herod; grandam by Oroonoko; g. g. g. dam by Cartouch. Imported in 1801.

WONDER, ch. foaled 1794; got by Phenomenon, out of Brown Fanny, by Diomed; grandam by Marske. Imported in 1803.

WRANGLER, b. foaled 1795; got by Diomed; dam Fleacatcher, by Godolphin; grandam by Squirrel. Imported in 1802.

YOUNG SIR PETER TEAZLE, b. got by Sir Peter Teazle; dam by Alexander; foaled 1801. Imported by Col. Tallmadge and Col. Tayloe.

YOUNG SPOT, ch. got by Old Spot, (the property of Edmund Turner,) and he by Blank. Imported by Mr. Hyde, of Fredericksburg.

YOUNG TRUFFLE, dark b. foaled 1823, 16 hands high, of great activity. He was bred by the Duke de Gleiche; got by Truffle, out of Helen, by Whiskey; her dam Brown Justice, by Justice, out of Xenia, by Challenger; Xantippe, by Eclipse. Old Truffle was got by Sorcerer, out of Hornby Lass, by Buzzard; her dam Puzzle, by Matchem. Imported by Gov. Barbour in 1830.

[Importations into North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, and Alabama, will be inserted in our next No.]

THE TROTTING HORSE.

MR. EDITOR:

Philadelphia county, Feb. 5, 1831.

Being under the impression, that trotting horses have not held, in our section of the country, that rank among breeders, to which they are entitled, I venture to offer some remarks upon the advantages of raising them; and having something to say of them, not only as a distinct particular breed, but as performers upon the course, I have thought the communication would not be inappropriate to a Sporting Magazine.

It may not be generally known, that the first trotting matches in this country took place in New England; and twenty years ago, every stranger who travelled the road from Boston to Portland, a distance then of one hundred and twenty miles, must have been surprised to see horses, not quite fifteen hands high, drawing heavy carriages, with nine passengers, at the rate of eight and ten miles an hour, accomplishing the journey with ease in one day. No team or set of horses being on the road more than an hour and a half, before they were changed for a fresh set, and all trotting as if that gait were their fastest.

Within ten years, New York, having principally supplied herself from New England, has had her trotting matches, too; and the breeders in that great state, particularly on Long island, have turned their attention to the improvement of roadsters.

About four years ago, Philadelphia and its neighbourhood became vaccinated with this trotting mania, (as some good people may call it;) and now our farmers are just beginning to see the advantages of raising this kind of cattle; and I have no doubt, but that ere long, Maryland and Virginia, possessing soil and climate so admirably adapted to the development of the powers of this noble and useful animal, will, in their turn, bear away the palm in *trotting*, as they hitherto have done in *racing*.

It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain, with any certainty, the speed of the trotting horse while in the stable or on his walks; yet it is quite easy, for a practised eye, to discover, when he is in motion at the rate of a mile in four minutes, whether his speed can be materially increased by training.

If, in the action of trotting, the hind legs (which may be rather crooked or bent under him while standing,) show the cat ham in motion, with a tendency to reach outside and beyond the fore-pasterns, while, at the same time, the fore legs are neither lifted high nor thrown out straight, you have a pretty strong proof, that there is improvement in him; and, as you increase his stroke, you should not be discouraged if he has the speedy cut. I have seen many a horse strike the cannon-bone, outside, with his hind foot, and the knee, inside, with the fore-plate, that, after thorough biting and training, by being led by the side of a galloping horse, travelled perfectly clear without any interfering.

This was the case with old Top Gallant, one of the most distinguished trotters in this country. Practice and an improved mouth enabled him entirely to overcome these defects, and to be, for many years, an unrivalled horse for speed and bottom.

On examining the fastest horses it will be found that they are rather heavy chested. This was the case with Boston Blue, Whiting's colt, Bull Calf, Columbus, and most others: it is the case with all the fast Canadians that I have ever seen. And may it not be fairly inferred, that heavy shoulders have a tendency to keep the horse down to his horizontal work, and, in a measure, counteract the perpendicular impulse, given by the extension of the hind legs so far under his body, as is the case when at his greatest speed? So, on the other hand, those horses which are light forward, with shoulders like the race horse, sharp and receding, lose their horizontal motion, for want of weight in the fore-quarters to keep down to their work;—they make good gallopers, but poor trotters.

This pressure forward explains the reason why a horse trots faster, under the saddle, with 150 lbs. on his back, than in harness, to a light sulkey of 80 lbs. exclusive of the driver; when, in the latter case, he

pulls every thing by the reins—he trots with slack traces and taught breeching; in the former he pulls quite as hard, and has added 150 lbs. upon his shoulders, and the harder he is pulled the greater is the forward pressure and less the liability to kick up.

From what is known of the speed and strength of this horse, of his properties, so well adapted for the road as well as the turf, it has always been unaccountable to me why farmers and breeders, generally, do not introduce the trotting horse instead of the high mettled racer, of whose *usefulness* scarcely one word can be said. I am, however, far from underrating the thorough bred horse;—the sports of the turf are always interesting to me; but I now address practical men, and I ask, if they would not benefit themselves and the community more by raising the *trotter* instead of the *racer*?

The one is useful as a work horse, on the farm or on the road; generally kind and gentle in harness, and often action enough for the saddle. Whilst the other, if his strain is superior, has an irritability, a nervousness, that unfits him for the steady routine of making wheels turn round, and is only calculated to carry a light weight and occasionally win a plate or purse.

I believe it is estimated, that only one colt in thirty proves himself a first rate runner, under the most judicious management, in the selection of brood mares, and the greatest care in feeding, grooming and biting. Such a colt may possibly bring two or three thousand dollars; but the twenty-nine may not average one hundred and fifty dollars; while the trotting colt of good promise, (which is indicated not unfrequently at three years old,) readily brings from two to five hundred dollars; and some of them one thousand. Besides, these horses are always in demand; every man, in the neighbourhood of our large cities, travelling on *dusty roads*, wants a trotter for his every day use; but how few there are who keep a racer?

I am aware that fine roadsters are sometimes obtained by crossing the large common mare with the full blooded horse. There are instances of it in the progeny of old Messenger; he was the sire of Fag-down, and, I believe, Mambrino and Hamiltonian; and this stock has supplied Philadelphia and New York with the only trotting horses that they raised for some time. Tippoo Saib, who now stands at the Hunting Park course, belongs to the same family; and although, as a trotter, I have never heard of his performance, yet he is the sire of Sally Miller, a very celebrated trotter.

Now, with the exception of Messenger, I have never been able to trace extraordinary trotting *families* derived from such a source. There are individuals of celebrity whose origin is unknown; but we want, in this quarter, the distinct race, as they pervade some parts of the eastern states and the county of Norfolk, in England. The breed in

those places are unlike our own, and are as separately *trotters*, as the thorough bred, full blooded, are *racers*.

Of this pure trotting breed ranks Bell Founder. He was imported from England, by a gentleman of Boston; and he now stands on Long Island. A colt of his, coming five years old this grass, stands about four miles from Philadelphia, near Frankford; he is out of Dr. Hurd's celebrated trotting mare near Boston; is a dark bay without any marks.

Now, I maintain, that this is emphatically a distinct trotting stock. Its identity may be perceived in the sucking colt, by an aptitude to stick to his trot, even in his most frolicsome mood, when playing with other colts, or exercising himself alone in the field.

By neglecting to breed from such horses, we are indebted for more than one half of the gig horses, if not the carriage horses, used in Philadelphia, to the eastern states. This is a fact well known; and the jockeys are so well aware that the eastern horses have the reputation of more speed and bottom than our own, that they put off many an animal that was raised in Pennsylvania under the denomination of a Yankee horse.

I think there are two reasons why we have not supplied the demand for the Philadelphia market with the right kind of roadster; one is, we have mixed up *too much* of the running stock, particularly in New Jersey and southward of us; and the other is, we have *too little*. That medium so desirable for the road, which for years has given celerity to the private and public conveyances in New England, was not generally known here until the establishment of the trotting club on the Hunting Park course.

Five years ago a man would jeopardize his reputation for veracity, if he asserted, that many of the eastern horses could trot a mile in 2 m. 42 s.; while, at the present moment, hundreds can bear witness that the Boston Grey, called Burster, trotted, *fair and square*, one mile, on the Hunting Park course, last fall, in 2 m. 32 s.!

I have now endeavoured to establish this fact, that trotting is as natural to a certain strain or breed of horse as running is to the full blooded. Of the latter stock how common is it to get up a produce purse, to be run for three years after the colts are foaled? And in the same manner, and with the same confidence, many a trotting match has been made on the embryo colts, in anticipation of their performance.

NORFOLK.

Savannah, Feb. 4, 1831.

GREAT SPORT.—We understand that four gentleman from this city killed, in Abercorn creek, yesterday, in eight hours, 160 English and Teal ducks! Let Mr. Skinner, of the Sporting Magazine, beat this if he can. [As Miller said, at Chippewa, when ordered to storm a battery, "I'll try, sir."]

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE RACE HORSE, IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING
AND ON THE DAY OF THE RACE.

MR. EDITOR:

Natchez, Nov. 22, 1830.

I have seen with pleasure, and, I hope, some profit, the "instructions for training race horses," given by "A Virginian," in the 10th No. of your Magazine; but I am very anxious to learn the best mode of treating, feeding, and exercising a horse, the day previous to, and also on the day of the race. 2dly; what is the best drink to offer a horse between heats? 3dly; what is the best treatment for a horse, which has to run two races in quick succession? 4thly; whether it is best to train a horse with full weight on, or not? An Old Turfman, Messrs. Singleton, Johnson, and Winn, might give valuable information on this subject, and, by so doing, would confer a favour on all young trainers.

Yours, respectfully.

A MISSISSIPPIAN.

ANSWERS.

1st. A horse should receive his exercise up to the evening* previous to the race; his water lessened the 12 o'clock previous; $\frac{1}{4}$ of his food the night before, with about $\frac{1}{2}$ the quantity of water usually allowed; next morning (the day of the race) $\frac{1}{2}$ the food, with $\frac{1}{4}$ the quantity of water; and at 11 o'clock $\frac{1}{3}$, which would be 1 quart. Some trainers allow only 1 pint, and some few do not allow any at 11 o'clock.

2d. The best drink for horses, between heats, is Madeira wine and water; though whiskey is generally substituted for wine, owing to the large quantity of French brandy in wines found on race fields. 1 pint, during the race, with the same of water, is sufficient.

3d. If his appetite is good give him shorter exercise, and quick.

4th. The lightest weight that can manage the horse is certainly the best.

DEMAND FOR BRED HORSES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. EDITOR:

Edgefield Court-house, S. C. Jan. 18, 1831.

I am sorry to notice that so many of the best Virginia horses are taken to the west, and so few are brought here. I assure you they are much needed amongst us, and nothing but the unparalleled pressure of the times prevents us procuring many of them. Yet, notwithstanding this great pressure, the general circulation of your useful work would certainly convince our citizens of the paramount importance of an improvement in the stock of horses, and, consequently, induce them to look more to this description of investment of capital for competent profit. This increased circulation I am anxious to promote.

I am your obedient servant.

S. W. M.

* Should be walked on the road; and on the morning of the race let him be walked on the course a mile or two.

ENGLISH RACE COURSES.

MR. EDITOR:

Jan. 22, 1831.

I have noticed the remarks of one of your correspondents, under the signature of "H." in relation to the turf upon which the English horses run, and of which those courses are formed. It is a fact, that many of our sportsmen have no correct ideas of the formation of the English courses by the expression "turf." This turf is not the natural production of the soil; but is carefully produced by artificial culture: the sub-stratum is formed of pulverized rich mould, rendered equal in every part. It is then sown with the seed of a peculiar kind of grass, which, during its growth, is subjected, at short intervals of time, to hand-rollers, at first, and afterwards to heavy horse-rollers, until the bed has become consolidated, and bound together, as it were by a mat, interwoven by a light green grass, resembling more a fine piece of green cloth than what is understood, in this country, by the name of "turf." The turf of the English courses, being thus formed, is rendered exceedingly elastic; hence the spring or bound of the horse is materially aided, while his limbs are less endangered by concussion.

When the turf becomes materially worn, as happened at Newmarket in a dry season, the course is represented as *out of order*. Now, what would NIMROD say to our *tracks*, if his eyes rested on them but for one moment? I should like to see the best English horses of the present day, Zinganee, the Colonel, Fleur de Lis, Birmingham, Priam, &c. compete with our second rate horses on these *tracks*, (for so our courses are generally called,) just for the satisfaction of the English jockeys. From a calculation which I have made, in relation to the matter, I am satisfied, that, the American Eclipse could run over the Beacon course, at Newmarket, (4 miles 358 yards,) in 45 seconds less time than over the Union course. I feel assured of the correctness of this conclusion.

Respectfully, yours,

Z.

VETERINARY.

ON ADMINISTERING BALLS TO HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

Smithfield, N. C. Nov. 28, 1830.

There is nothing more common in the universal admiration of the horse than for the amateur to extend his knowledge to every thing than can possibly alleviate the distresses of the noble animal. And, perhaps, there are as few amongst such, who have any practical knowledge in the administration of medicine to the animal, as can be found connected with any department of science.

Now, sir, in every book or treatise upon the diseases of the horse, where a prescription is pointed out, there is nothing more common than to direct the medicine to be administered in *balls*, without ever (to my knowledge) giving any directions as to the method of giving or inserting them.

There is surely a general method, and I apprehend that you could give but few things in your next No. so little known, or rather so much required, as the method of giving balls or physic to a horse without danger of injuring the animal.

J. M. L.

MR. EDITOR:

Baltimore, Dec. 18, 1830.

In giving the information, regarding the method of administering balls to horses, as requested by one of your subscribers, I have to say, that there are three methods in use. The first is to place the animal backward in the stall, and open his mouth with an instrument called a balling iron, of which the person administering the ball must with one hand keep a firm hold, and holding the ball firm, between the first and second fingers of the other hand, he will fearlessly introduce it into the horse's mouth, pushing his hand forward until he feels the ball is at the turn of the horse's throat; and there he is to deliver it, quickly taking his hand and iron out of the mouth: bring down the horse's head, and forcing his chin towards his breast, will cause him to swallow and assist in keeping him from coughing. For by holding up his head, and stretching out his nose, he is more liable to cough; as elongation of the neck and pointing the nose is the natural position of a horse when coughing.

The second and most common method of giving a ball is to do it without the iron, by the person taking a firm hold of the tongue, and keeping it securely between the horse's jaw teeth or grinders; for while held in that position he will keep his mouth open: the ball to be held in the other hand, and the above directions observed. The operator must be careful not to bring the tongue too far out, or he may strain its muscles, and thus produce a serious evil. Although this is the most common method of giving balls, I would not recommend a person to adopt it who is not in the daily practice; for even those who are in constant practice oftentimes receive an unfriendly squeeze of the hand.

The third method (which has of late years come into partial use in England,) for giving balls is by using what is called the balling probang; an instrument I never saw. But my son tells me, that at the veterinary college, in London, they have one; yet he is of opinion this instrument will never come into general use. But he describes how one may be made; which is as follows: take a piece of elder about eighteen or twenty inches long; clean out the pith, and to one end fix a piece of wood, something in the shape of a tobacco-pipe bowl; this bowl to be long enough to contain the ball: a piece of whalebone, long enough to force the ball into the horse's throat, is to pass through the hollow of the elder. The person is to take a firm hold of the tongue, and keeping it between the horse's teeth, as before directed, and having placed the ball in the bowl of the probang, which is to be introduced into the mouth and pushed to the back part of the tongue; then by the whalebone the ball is to be forced into the horse's throat; which done, the instrument is to be taken out of the mouth, and the horse's chin to be placed as I have above directed.

In consequence of the difficulty attending these methods, when attempted by persons of no experience, I must confess, that to such I cannot recom-

mend the practice: but would advise that the horse's head be held up, as when a drench is given; the ball to be put into his mouth, and with a stick it is to be pushed far back between his teeth, holding up his head until he chews and swallows it. By this method there is no fear to be entertained of the horse receiving any injury, if there is no ingredient of a caustic quality in the composition of the ball. Whereas, by them giving a ball for the horse to swallow entire, and he should happen to cough, he might force it into his head, and thus produce an evil not easily overcome, if it would not terminate in death: a result I once saw from a blacksmith having given a ball. In this case, when the horse coughed, the ball was forced from the throat into the nostril, and there lodging, produced excitement, and consequently inflammation of the part; which, when I was called to the horse, had extended to the lungs, attended with an offensive discharge from the nostrils.

In dwelling on this subject, I advise that all medicine to be given to horses, if it is possible so to do, be made either into balls or powders. I am much opposed to giving drenches; for, when given by the most experienced person, the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease; which assertion is evinced by the following facts: In giving a drench the horse's head is of necessity placed high up; this position not being the natural one, there must be more or less difficulty in swallowing; as all the muscles of deglutition are then in a state of great rigidity. It is evident, while in this state, that they must with difficulty perform the contractile operation required in the act of swallowing. This difficulty often produces a cough, attended with strangulation, which terminates in inflammation of the lungs, and frequently in death.

Much harm is oftentimes done, while drenching horses, by people squeezing the horse's throat or forcibly striking it with their hand, which instead of causing them to swallow adds to the difficulty.

Inasmuch as I have, in this essay, shown my opposition to giving drenches to horses, and this dislike to the practice arising from the position in which their heads are of necessity placed; and yet having directed that the head is to be so placed in order to give them balls, I admit, that in this there may appear inconsistency. To prevent this impression it is my duty to state, that from the quantity which a horse takes into his mouth, while receiving a drench, it requires considerable effort in the muscles of deglutition to remove. But in giving balls, in the manner that I have directed, the horse will chew previous to swallowing, and then, having but little in his mouth, it is only a small part of that which he will swallow at one time, and of course this requires but little effort.

It is proper for me to note, that horse balls are made in diameter about three-fourths of an inch; in length about two inches; and to keep them compact, while delivered, they are wrapt in paper; and then, if it is given for the horse to swallow entire, it is proper to wet or grease it, that its passage down the œsophagus may be facilitated.

Believing that I have fully answered the request of your subscriber, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN HASLAM, *Veterinary Surgeon.*

ON SHOOTING IN NEW JERSEY—VARIETY IN THE PLUMAGE AND
HAUNTS OF THE PHEASANT—UNFAIRNESS IN REPORTS OF SHOOT-
ING, BY SOME SPORTSMEN—ON THE PROPER CHARGE OF THE
GUN, &c. &c.

MR. EDITOR:

Milford, N. J. Jan. 27, 1831.

In former years, while my domestic avocations required less attention, I indulged my fondness for field sports in their most extensive variety. And though I have, for a number of years, abandoned my gun, and suffered my dogs to become ungovernable, I still find a kind of unconquerable propensity hanging about me, to be at my old pastime again.

Though a man may possess a correct eye and a steady hand, the successful use of the gun, like all matters of skill, depends upon constant practice: and, as we need but small excuses for any indulgence which constitutes a kind of ruling passion, under one pretence or another, I have partially resumed my former field habits. I did not intend to have given you the result of two months' occasional shooting; for I well knew, that want of use would render the gun an awkward instrument in my hands: but as I see, in your Register, no reports of any, except first rate shooting, I may be allowed the privilege of giving you a different example.

I commenced on the 1st of November: October shooting I detest; for, in this country, the birds are generally too young, not fully fledged, and do not go off in that game-like manner which distinguishes November and December shooting. During three or four excursions, in the early part of November, I bagged from twenty to thirty birds each day; and the successful shots were three out of five the day through. The grounds were cornfields, stubbles, and hedges; open shooting. The birds occasionally took to the woods, but were not followed. I soon discovered that my gun balanced more lightly in my hand, and sometimes did execution at long distance; and from the third week in November the effective shots were four out of five. It is proper here to state, that continued rains, in November, destroyed and broke down the long grass and stubbles, and the cornfields became bare; so that the birds abandoned the fields, and invariably took to the woods, in the first flight; became wild, and would not lie to the dogs. In addition, they were fired at by boys and young sportsmen, and they took long flights into thick cover. The first week in December I was in the fields twice. The first day bagged twenty-six birds at thirty-two shots, in extremely thick cover, on the sides of a deep ravine, among laurels, bushes, and rocks, where they took refuge after rising from an adjacent cornfield, a long distance before the dogs. The second time,

only a few hours in the afternoon, bagged fourteen birds, in succession, and missed the fifteenth; since which, the number of effective shots has been four out of five, generally; in cover altogether. I bagged, also, during my shooting excursions, six pheasants, (ruffed grouse, according to Wilson;) choice birds, and rarely met with in this section of the country; I suppose, from the great number of foxes which infest the mountains: for the country is naturally very favourable to the production of these birds; being hilly and broken; many deep ravines, the sides covered with laurel and thickets; in some places almost impenetrable even to dogs. One circumstance, in my mind satisfactory, as to their destruction by foxes, is, that the whole six of the birds killed were old male birds; and this led me to the conclusion, that the females were destroyed by these inveterate enemies of the feathered race during the breeding season. I have fired at nine or ten in the whole of my fall shooting.

While upon the subject of the ruffed grouse, permit me to remark a difference in the plumage of these birds. In a county in which I formerly resided, in New Jersey, I found some birds whose plumage differed very essentially from the majority which I killed. Their general colour was lighter; the tuft of feathers, on each side of the neck, instead of being black, was a very rich brown; and the border, on the end of the tail, instead of being black, was also brown; and the other part of the tail-feathers an ash colour: so that, by way of distinction, I called them the grey tailed pheasant. They were rarely met with, and never in the forest, but in small copses, adjacent on dry ridge ground; whereas the brown pheasant was found indiscriminately in every variety of cover. I am not confident that I ever observed any difference in size or form, though the grey bird was far the most elegant in plumage.

The last month of my shooting was exclusively in the woods; after the first fire the birds became scarce, and, as is always the case when scarce, very wild. I beg leave also to state, that in the above shooting there was no *choice of shots*: I fired indiscriminately at every bird which rose within proper distance, whether pointed by the dogs or not. I have known some gentlemen, who were in the habit of selecting their shots, taking only such as were open, at good distance, and which are almost certain to a skilful sportsman; and upon *such* a day's shooting make report. I also beg leave to add, that this is unsportsmanlike; because the presumption is, that a practised sportsman can take the bird any where within distance; and these cautious shooters take good care never to tell the manner in which they made their successful shooting.

On the 30th of December, the last day of our shooting season but one, I went to the hills for pheasants, and was unsuccessful;—saw only two; fired at one, but at too great distance to bring him down, though he was crippled. On my way, one covey of quails rose from a cornfield, at too great a distance, and took to the woods. A single bird settled on a tree, from which I requested a friend in company to raise him, and brought him down. I fired at seven in the woods, and bagged five, making six out of eight shots effective. Shot used this day, No. 6, patent; and in all previous shooting No. 8;—the powder, Pigou and Wilkes's; and the charge of shot much less than I formerly used, and much less than any of my sporting friends use at present.—Should nothing occur to make it impossible, I promise you a correct account of my next year's shooting. Yours, respectfully, L.

ON LOADING THE RIFLE.

MR. EDITOR:

Philadelphia, February 16, 1831.

In the number of your Register for this month, your correspondent C. requests some information upon the subject of *parchment patches*, used in rifle shooting. As, I believe, I had the honor of suggesting the discovery to you, be good enough to inform him, that I procure the common parchment, such as old deeds or clippings, which abound at the scriveners, and with a round punch regulated to the size of the ball, I cut out as many as may be wanted for present use: when ready to load, I put one of the patches into the mouth, where, by the time the powder is put into the gun and the ball selected, it is sufficiently wet. I then place the patch over the muzzle, and after forcing the ball in, nick downwards, I find that all the impurities of the powder is carried with it; and, consequently, forced out on discharging the piece. I have fired upwards of one hundred times, and do believe that any number of successive shots may be fired without using the wiper. I have always used Dupont's Eagle, red labelled, powder, and the size of my ball is one hundred to the pound.

I am very much pleased with the observations of your correspondent on the use of the rifle, and would be willing to contribute towards resuscitating this "manly and gentlemanly amusement." The exercise in loading and running to and from the target, is certainly a rational, and, under proper regulations, a very safe and healthy amusement. If you form an association in the manner proposed, for the purpose of offering a premium for the best rifle, I am ready to join in the contribution. It will also give me pleasure to meet your association at any time they may convene for practising. As soon as I recover from an accident I will send you a card.

I remain yours, &c. J. M. S.

THE DOG.

Leonard Zolikoffer, a Swiss nobleman, who went to Paris on the conclusion of the Swiss union, as ambassador, had a large dog, whom, on his departure, he had ordered to be shut up for eight days; the dog was so, and yet at the end of eight days traced his way to Paris, (400 miles,) and on the day of audience made his way, all covered with mud, and leaped up, mad for joy, upon his master. In the family castle, at Thuringa, there is a painting of the story.—The dog is the only animal that dreams; he and the elephant the only animals that understand looks; the dog is the only animal that has been brought to speak. Leibnitz bears witness in his History of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to a hound in Saxony, that could speak distinctly thirty words. A friend came to Moraut, the famous French surgeon, and entreated him as a mark of friendship, to attend his hound who had broken his leg. Moraut cured him, and in about four weeks after, as he was at breakfast, heard a whining and scratching at his door, and on opening it, beheld his old patient with another dog, who had broken his leg, making signs to be healed. Dogs are put to an amazing variety of uses. In Otaheite, they are fattened on bread and fruit for eating; in Kamschatka, they are used for drawing sledges; in Upper India for beasts of burden, as mules and pack-horses; by the Jesso Islanders for fishing. Blumenbach rather thinks that all the varieties of dogs do not come from one original sort.

[London paper.]

TO PRESERVE GUNS FROM SALT WATER.

For this recipe, says Hawker, I shall copy Mr. Daniel, from whom I took it.

“Three ounces of black lead, half a pound of hogs’ lard, one quarter of an ounce of camphor, boiled upon a slow fire; the gun barrels to be rubbed with this; and, after three days, wiped with a linen cloth. Twice in a winter will keep off the rust, which the salt water is otherwise sure to be continually bringing out from the iron.”

This recipe I had adopted, ever since taking it from Mr. Daniel’s “Rural Sports;” and, up to 1822, found it to answer infinitely better than any thing I had before tried.

In that year, however, I was recommended to use *mercurial ointment*, which, I find, gives less trouble, and answers quite as well, if not better.

When on the sea, always use *linseed oil* for every part of your gun, *except the works of the locks*; because *sweet oil* has not body enough to repel the effect of the salt water.

I have lately found this to answer so well as to become a very good substitute for the other dressings.

If the salt water should have stained your barrels, you will, I think, find yellow soap and warm water the best recipe to restore their colour.

REMEDY FOR DROPSY IN DOGS.

In the year 1827 a valuable setter dog, belonging to a friend, was seized with a severe dropsy. Having frequently had the benefit of his services in the field, I felt disposed to make some efforts for his cure, and, with the consent of his master, had him taken to my residence in the country. Previous to this he had been twice tapped, and considerable quantities of water drawn from him. This repeated operation, however, had been productive of no permanent benefit; for, on his arrival at my house, he was very much swollen, and so reduced in strength as to be incapable of walking a few yards without staggering and falling. I at first gave him some medicine, prepared, at my request, by a valued friend and eminent physician, which appeared to relieve the dog of all symptoms of disease. He was then incautiously permitted to go at large, and, from an indulgence, in warm weather, of his favourite habit of hunting, his disease returned upon him with increased violence. From an observation of the effects produced upon the horse, by being fed with Lucerne grass, I was induced to believe it might be usefully applied in the case of the dog. He was, accordingly, allowed no other drink than tea, made by pouring boiling water upon a small quantity of Lucerne, and given after becoming cool. After a short time the dog manifestly grew better, and was again permitted to go at large; and, in the expectation that a cure was effected, the use of the tea was discontinued. The disease, however, returned, and was subdued in the same manner as before—by the use of the tea as his exclusive drink. Again and again did the disease return, from a premature discontinuance of the tea; and again and again was it overcome by its renewed application. Determined to make a decided experiment, as to the virtue of the tea as radically curative, I at length kept the dog confined for several weeks, after every appearance of disease had left him; giving him no other drink. The consequence was his entire restoration to health. He was hunted, the ensuing season, with as much satisfaction as ever, and ultimately *died of excess of health*; having become so fat as to produce an apoplexy.

During the course of treatment above related, the dog was fed altogether upon coarse pieces of raw beef. His sufferings, during his complaint, were so distressing as to induce the expression of a wish, by almost every one who saw him, that he might be knocked in the head and put out of his misery. Several times I doubted whether or not to take this course, but rejoice that I did not; having had the gratification to find that my persevering efforts were eventually crowned with the most complete success.

Note.—The effects of the Lucerne are cathartic and powerfully diuretic.

H.

TO PRESERVE GUNNING CLOTHES FROM THE MOTH.

To preserve your gunning dresses, and indeed all other clothes, furs, &c. free from the moth, let them be sewed up in a bag of brown holland, or other linen, which, if sewn tight, and kept dry, will rarely fail to preserve them. But, if you wish to be doubly sure, you may put in the bag with them, equal quantities of camphor and carbonate of ammonia. A bladder filled with turpentine is another good remedy.

FALCONRY.

MR. EDITOR.

From what I have seen in some numbers of your Magazine, it may be presumed that a portion of your readers would find entertainment in the extract I send you from the last December number of the English Sporting Magazine.

"The two species of birds generally used in falconry are the slight falcon (*falco gentilis*) and the gos-hawk (*falco palumbarius*.) The former is called a long-winged hawk, or one of the lure; the latter, a short-winged hawk, or one of the fist. All hawks, according to the length of their wings, and to their mode of flight, belong to one or the other of these two classes. The slight falcon may either be taken from the nest (or *eyerie*, as it is called, from the German word for egg,) or may be caught when it has attained its full growth. It is then termed a passage-hawk. Slight falcons breed in cliffs in several parts of England, but are more abundant in Scotland and in the northern regions. The old birds, if not destroyed, return every year to the same nest.

"A cap of leather, called a *hood*, is to be put on the hawk's head the moment he is taken. It is so constructed as to prevent him from seeing, but allows him to feed, and may be put on or taken off at pleasure; but to *hood* a hawk (we are told) requires a degree of manual dexterity that is not easily acquired. Slips of light leather, seven or eight inches long and a quarter of an inch wide, are to be made fast to each of his legs. These are called *jesses*, and are to be fastened to a small swivel fixed to the end of a thong of leather three or four feet long, called a *leash*, so as easily to be detached from the swivel when the hawk is required to fly. The *jesses* always remain on his legs. He is also to be equipped with two light bells, fastened to his legs by two light pieces of soft leather, by the sound of which, when he is lost, we may be assisted in recovering him. A hawk is never to be touched by the hand but when it is absolutely necessary; but he must of course be held during these operations, care being taken not to break his feathers, or to do him any other injury. A block of solid wood, in the form of a truncated cone, one foot in height, eight or nine inches in diameter at the top, and large enough at the base not to be easily overturned, is the resting place of the hawk. A small staple is driven into the top, and to this he is to be tied, with sufficient length of leash to allow him to go from the block to the ground at pleasure.

"The following is the practice adopted by falconers in *partridge-hawking*:

"An open country is required for this sport. The falconers must be on horseback, provided with a steady pointer and one or two spaniels under good command. When a partridge is marked down, or pointed by the dog, the hawk is to be unhooded and cast off. He will fly round the falconer, and, if a good bird, mount to a considerable height—the higher the better. If he ranges to too great a distance, he may be made to incline inwards by the voice of the falconer, and by the lure; but these should be used with discretion: for it is much better that a flight should occasionally be lost from a hawk's ranging too far, than that his pitch should be lowered (as is often the case) by too much luring. This, and the not giving the hawk time to mount before the game is sprung, are very common faults in the management of slight falcons.

"It is by no means necessary that the hawk should be very near the birds when they rise. If he be within two or three hundred yards of them it will be near enough, provided that his pitch be high, and that his head be turned towards them.

"High ranging pointers are by far the best for this sport; for the birds will often lie to a dog when they will not suffer horsemen to approach them.

"When the dog points at a distance the hawk is to be cast off, as it will both prevent the birds from rising and give him time to mount. When the partridge rises the hawk will dart down to it with wonderful velocity, and either take it in the first flight, or force it to take refuge in a bush or hedge. In the latter case the hawk will make his point, that is, rise perpendicularly in the air over the spot where the bird got into covert. The falconer is now to attend solely to his hawk, and leave it to others to assist the dog in springing the bird. The hawk should *wait on* at a moderate distance, but his flight should not be lowered by an injudicious use of the lure.

"When the hawk has taken the partridge, the falconer alone is to approach him, at first walking round him at a distance with the greatest circumspection, and drawing near him by degrees, as he seems disposed to bear it. At length, by kneeling down, whistling as at the time of feeding, the arm may be extended gently (for all sudden emotions are to be avoided,) and by taking hold of the partridge, which the hawk will certainly not quit, he may be placed on the fist, still grasping his prey in his talons. The hawk is then to be hooded, after having been rewarded with the head of the partridge; or, if not required to fly again, he should be immediately fed.

"A great many partridges may be killed by means of the gos-hawk* in the beginning of the season, when the birds are young, and particularly in a dewy morning, as their wings becoming wet from having been driven into the hedges, they will be easily taken by the dogs.

"The females of almost every kind of hawk are considerably larger than the males. In the language of falconry the former are called *falcons*, and the latter *teircels*. These terms are applied to almost every species of hawk. Sir John Sebright regrets that this language should prevail, as it has led (he says) to many mistakes. The term falcon he considers should be applied, *par excellence*, to the *falco gentilis*—a distinction to which he is well entitled, by reason of his superior qualities as a bird of chase.

"Slight falcons, we are informed, take up their abode every year, from October or November until the spring, upon Westminster Abbey, and upon other churches in the metropolis: this appears to be well known to the London pigeon-fanciers, from the great havoc they make in their flights.

"Hawks are not susceptible of attachment to their keeper; nor do they, like the dog, pursue game for the pleasure of the sport. Hunger is in them the only inducement to action; and in a wild, as in a domestic state, they remain almost motionless when their hunger is satisfied. It is, therefore, by this appetite alone that hawks can be governed—it is the bridle that restrains them, and the spur that urges them to exertion; and it is, therefore, on the right management of this *primum mobile* that the success of the falconer must principally depend. Fresh raw beef is the best food for hawks. The quantity must depend upon the condition and behaviour of each individual bird, and will, of course, vary from day to day; but the average is about one-third of a pound of beef a day for a slight falcon, and for other hawks in proportion."

PROOF OF GOOD BREED.—When on his return from hunting on Wednesday last, Lord Petre heard a hound as if running a fox; his Lordship called to his whipper-in, and suggested that one of the hounds was absent, but, upon investigation, such was found not to be the case, the pack being complete. On going to the spot from whence the voice of the hound had been heard, it was discovered that a puppy (which, with others, was reared at Ingatestone) had been hunting a cub, and, to appearances for several hours, as the animals were lying within a yard of each other, both so completely knocked up that neither of them could make another effort. [Eng. pa.]

* The gos-hawk is a short-winged hawk, and is much larger than the slight falcon, from which it differs as much in its appearance as in its habits and modes of flying. The gos-hawk is termed a hawk of the fist, because it is from the fist, and not from the air, that he flies at his game.

MISERIES OF A SPORTSMAN'S WIFE.

MR. EDITOR:

Rosebud Hall, Fairfax county, Va. 1830.

I have naturally the sweetest temper in the world, and two of the most beautiful, as well as the best children, that ever were seen; and should enjoy the bounties which Providence has placed within my reach, if it were not for my husband. The unfeeling wretch is devoted to his dogs, his gun, his horses, his grog, and every thing but his wife. We never pass a day without some strife; altogether his fault, as I do not recollect that I ever was in fault in all my life: he provokes me so that I cannot keep my temper. Whenever I assert my rights, he replies: "Mrs. Rosebud, you are the very pink of perfection. I declare, my love, there is an infallibility about you, not to be found in any other woman." Now, Mr. Editor, this is true; but from the manner in which he says it, it is past endurance. The brute has a great objection to going in debt for any thing, except powder and shot, and whiskey; yet I am repeatedly telling him, a man's debts are proof of the confidence the public have in him; but he won't believe me. Every body, too, dislikes my children; though, I declare, they are the sweetest little darlings in all the world. An impudent fellow, the other day, struck up in my presence:

Two or three girls and two or three boys,
All ragged and dirty, and making a noise;
One bawling for this, and one squalling for that;
One kicking the dog, and one scalding the cat.

My husband had the impudence to laugh; but I soon stopped his mirth, by boxing the songster's ears. My brute most provokingly kept his temper; made me a low bow, and finished, as usual: "I declare, Mrs. Rosebud, you are the very pink of perfection." Now, is not this insufferable? Do, Mr. Editor, write to my husband, and advise him to subscribe to Sunday tracts as well as your Magazine; to change his company of fox hunting friends for decent young ministers of the gospel; his guns and fishing rods for more useful implements, or new furniture. "Do, Mr. Rosebud," said I to him, the other day, "change your French horn, with which you annoy the whole house, for a new piano. Our Juliana, you know, has a fine taste for music, which she gets from me; and you have two or three double barreled guns, which might be sold to make up the difference." He declared that guns and French horns made better music than pianos. I never was so shocked in all my life. I never have a genteel party, but half a dozen rough fox hunters are introduced; and, at my last, a very pious young minister of the gospel was nigh breaking his neck over Old Veto, the large pointer dog, which my husband will not suffer to be kicked out of the

house. The poor young man, in his vexation, slipt out an oath,* but I don't believe any body heard him but myself; and I very soon forgave him, he is so sweet and so good. Do, my dear good Mr. Editor, write to my husband; advise him to give up his fishing boats and his hounds; persuade him to drop his hunting acquaintances, and frequent the society of clergymen, except that old fox-hunting parson, Mr. Broders; for I can't bear him. Above all, advise him to send our son Robin, a boy of as fine genius as you ever saw, to the Theological seminary, and our dear little Juliana to the dancing school, and you will, Mr. Editor, make me everlastingly happy.

JULIANA ROSEBUD.

THE CROSS FOX.

MR. EDITOR:

I have received your note, making inquiry about the cross fox,† of the north-west. In the Canadas, and in the region of the upper lakes, there are two kinds of foxes, not known to this part of the country. The largest, rarest, and most prized, is the silver grey fox; the skin of which is beautifully frosted, and "looks like spangles in a lady's hair." The pelt will command ten or twenty dollars at Detroit. The other is the cross fox, so called from its colour; and one would believe, at first, that it was produced by a cross of the common grey and red fox; but it is much larger than either, and superior to both in the fineness and quantity of its fur, and will sell for two dollars, when the grey and red will not bring fifty cents. They are either shot or taken in vile traps. I wish we had some hundreds on Factory hills and on the plains of Ravensworth; we would teach them music and give them fairer play.

In haste, yours.

G.

TO TRAP A FOX.

MR. EDITOR:

Elkton, Jun. 24, 1831.

Observing, since the snow, marks of great havoc amongst the partridges, by a fox, I attempted to capture the sly one, in the regular way, with my hounds. In one place he had devoured a whole covey, except their wings, they having been frozen, as we judged, from finding one that was stiff without any marks of injury about it. As the snow, however, bore his weight and broke through with the dogs, it was

* He only called the dog "*son of a bitch*," which is true, you know.

† [The fur of the "*cross fox*" was an item in the "*Prices Current*," of various commodities, at Rochester, N. Y. which attracted our notice in a newspaper of that town. We should be very glad to get and pay for a large well prepared skin of both varieties. We should think they would make for ladies nice, clean, soft, last steps before stepping into bed.]

found impossible to take him in that way; and, therefore, as the only means of stopping his career of plunder and pillage, we baited a snare with a dead partridge; and, the next day, the dogs struck his drag, near the barn, and after some time bore away towards the trap. Approaching it, I saw something of reddish colour, flirting and jumping; but an intervening bank of snow rendered the view somewhat indistinct. I instantly determined to draw off my trusty dogs, alighted, and armed myself with the means of resisting their impetuosity; meaning not to save, but to bag him for another day's sport. On coming to the snare, full of these anticipations, behold—there, in lieu of sly reynard, who had passed without “putting his foot into it,” we found a *large hen hawk*, that measured, from tip to tip of its wings, *four feet eight and a half inches!!* W.

MORTALITY AMONGST FOX HOUNDS.

[We understand that ravages have been made, in some of the best packs of hounds, in Fairfax county, Virginia. They have expired in painful convulsions, occasioned, as it is supposed, by eating some poisonous matter; and we think it probable, that to the same cause may be ascribed what has been termed hydrophobia, amongst so many of the canine race, lately, on Elkridge. Whatever it may be, it is worthy of investigation; as, after a fine horse, confining the remark of course to quadrupeds, we do not know a heavier loss than that of a *well broke, true, close running fox hound, of good bottom*, that has “over’d” the distemper. Out of a dozen that are whelped, not one such, on an average, comes into the field. Of a famous pack, in the neighbourhood first referred to, not more than four or five good dogs have survived. The old slut, sent in by Mr. Adair, from Ireland, and her two pups, ten weeks old, are registered amongst those who have literally “gone to earth.”]

A REMARKABLE BREED OF DOGS.

MR. EDITOR:

Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 2, 1831.

By way of contribution to your very interesting Magazine, I will endeavour to give you a sketch of a remarkable breed of dogs we have in this country. Close (the sire of these precocious dogs) is the property of Capt. M. of the army; he is *much under the size of pointers and setters generally*; of a dark iron grey colour; and the most striking and pleasing feature in his appearance is his lively and brilliant black eye; having something amorous or roguish in its glance. His pups, even out of cur sluts, have evinced the traits of a pointer or setter in the highest degree. I possessed a pup of Close, out of a half pointer

and spaniel slut, which, at three months old, was as staunch, and ranged or beat as well as any dog I ever saw at two years old. Accident made known to me his uncommon precocity. While riding one day I suddenly missed my pup, and, on looking round, I saw him, some forty or fifty yards off, at a *dead set*. Surprised and scarcely believing what I saw, I dismounted and approached him with great care; after fully satisfying myself that he really was pointing, I urged him to flush his game, but not a peg would he move; I, therefore, stepped forward, and, to my surprise, sprung a large covey of partridges. He was then just three months old. I ever after hunted and shot over him in preference to my oldest and best dogs. I have often seen him, while in the very act of picking up a dead bird to bring to me, come to a *firm point*. For speed and staunchness I never saw his superior. He died, when four months old, by that cursed plague of the canine race, the distemper. Nearly all of the above breed will *point a fly*, a pigeon, or even a frog, at four and five weeks old.

The above breed of dogs has attracted so much attention among sportsmen, that some have doubts to which species to place or class them in, that of the setter or pointer. They have, generally, the long soft hair of the former, but all the docility and affectionate fidelity of the latter.

G. A.

DEER HUNTING AND TROUT FISHING ON LONG ISLAND.

MR. EDITOR:

New York, Jan. 30, 1831.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Long Island is one of the finest sporting countries in the world. The New York market is supplied, in a great measure, with game and fish from that island; and even the canvass back duck is found in the greatest plenty. As to deer, I have hunted for twenty years, and there are now full as many, if not more, than there used to be when I first commenced hunting; and I never found any trout fishing to compare with the Long Island fishing. The only game that has decreased is the grouse, which has become almost entirely extinct.

On the 26th of September, 1828, I left New York for Islip, fifty miles; and the next morning, at 7 o'clock, left Snedcor's tavern, an excellent house, by the way, to take my stand on the river, accompanied by a man from the house, who was to take an upper stand; Snedcor having driven to the west with the dogs. I had been about an hour on my stand, when I heard a boat coming up the stream, in which was the person who kept the house at the river; and, as the dogs were then coming from the west, I cautioned him to make no noise; and he had hardly turned the bend above me when he met the deer coming down the stream, and shot him—as fine a buck, for the

season, as ever I saw. As the day was remarkably hot, we returned to the house at 9 o'clock; having been absent two hours.

The next morning, Snedcor having driven to the east with the dogs, I took an upper stand; Jackson, the person who killed the deer the day before, below me; and an old black man, an excellent hunter, above me. In about an hour I heard a deer coming down the stream; he, however, turned out before he came in sight of me. I soon heard the man above fire, and, in a few minutes, Jackson also. After waiting a short time, the black man came down in the boat, with a large buck; and, on joining Jackson, he had killed a doe: the dogs then going east with another. As we thought we had enough for that day, we returned home at 10 o'clock; absent three hours. The next day we killed a fine buck fawn, by 11 o'clock; and I returned to New York with three fine saddles of venison; having lived on venison and wild fowl during the four days' absence from this city, and my whole expenses did not amount to ten dollars.

I have myself, during a residence on Long Island, killed five deer in six days' hunting; two in one day. The stand above me was that day occupied by a captain in our navy, and a small deer jumped into the brook, in sight of me, and ran up the stream. Before I had laid my gun down, I found a noble buck coming down, which I shot down; and had hardly reloaded and drawn the buck out of the water, before a spike horned buck came up the stream to me, which I also killed. We got four deer that day;—the saddle of the buck weighed 86 lbs. but it was some time before Capt. R. would acknowledge that the deer had gone past him without his firing;—he not liking to hurt the little creature.

As to trout fishing, in the year 1812, on the 11th of March, Alderman B. and myself, killed in Carman's pond, at the Fire place, 68 miles from New York, 46 trout in two hours, which weighed rising 70 lbs.; the largest 3 lbs., and one has since been taken in the mill tail, at the same place, which weighed 14½ lbs.

Long Island is the only part of our state, where, in deer hunting, it is lawful to use dogs; and a very good breed of dogs is kept there. I have two now on the Island, which were brought from Virginia, and the slut is the finest nosed animal I ever knew. I had also a stag hound; he would take no notice of a fox track, but on deer was superior to any dog I ever hunted with. I have known him take a buck through five ponds and streams when every other dog gave it up, and it seemed almost impossible for a deer to lose him. The bay at Islip is about five miles broad, and a buck was killed in the bay by some persons who were fishing a mile from the shore, and Rolla was taken up by the same boat; both the buck and himself making for the beach.

Persons acquainted with the country can follow the dogs on horse-back very well, and I very seldom take a stand unless we are so short handed as not to be able to man them. The range for deer on the island, extends about 50 miles in length, by eight to ten miles broad, about the centre of the island. The time of hunting by law, from 1st of August to 1st January.

Yours, &c. X.

MR. EDITOR:

New York, June 22, 1830.

The following anecdote was told me some years since by an officer of high rank in the United States Army, as having occurred when he was a student at West Point. From its singularity you may deem it worthy of a corner in the Turf Register.

HOW TO CATCH A TARTAR.

I crossed the Hudson opposite the Point one morning on a shooting expedition, without much success. The day was sultry, and I had seated myself at the foot of a steep hill; not long had I remained in this situation, when my attention was engaged by a large fowl hawk (*falco-galinivorus*) hovering above me in the air; suddenly the bird stooped upon its quarry—if successfully I knew not, as I observed nothing in its talons—perhaps the distance was too great. The bird rose easily and gracefully until it had attained some considerable elevation, when it began a spiral movement, wheeling upwards and gradually lessening the circumference of its gyrations, until arriving at a point, it suddenly ceased, and came rapidly down in a perpendicular line. All its evolutions had been so very singular that I had not removed my eyes from the object; I sprang to my feet, and ran to meet it in its descent; it struck the earth a few yards from me, and I distinctly saw a weasel (*mustela erminea*, L.) spring from under the bird and escape into an adjoining thicket. I lifted the hawk—it was dead; a fresh hole or wound in the body under the wing, plainly discovered what had caused its death. The weasel had probably turned under the gripe of his foe, and gnawed into its vitals. The pain no doubt had occasioned the strange movements I had witnessed. But whether the bird continued to cling to its prey, or the animal through instinct clung to the bird, to aid him in his descent from this unnatural elevation, by breaking his fall, must be left to conjecture.

I have given you the substance of this singular occurrence. You may rely on the verity of the anecdote.

Yours, &c.

J. T. J.

[Truly it is a curious anecdote, and might be made to "point a moral, or adorn a tale," had one the pen of Æsop to turn it to account.]

TROUT FISHING.

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier tells a pretty fair story about a catfish tow, and a horseback ride on a sturgeon, which we will quote at the end of this chapter, premising, however, that we protest against this profanation of the term "trout fisher." A "*trout fisher*" with a *hand* line fastened round his leg! How monstrous! This would indeed be like what the surly Dr. Johnson irreverently compared a real disciple of the angle to—a rod, with a fool at one end and a worm at the other. By the way, Sir Humphrey Davy, in his delightful "*Salmonia*," has extracted more genuine philosophy from a trout-brook, than ever the Doctor did from his *tea*, were it all put into one grand reservoir.

But to return to our Georgia contemporary, who talks about trout fishing as if they really had trout in Georgia. We believe the beautiful leopard of the brook is not found south of Pennsylvania, and not there in perfection. In the ponds and lagoons of Georgia there is, however, a fine fish for the angle, though not very choice for the table, denominated trout, which we have often taken with great pleasure. It resembles our bass, except that it is bright and silvery, without stripes, or it comes nearer to the white fish of the lakes. It is a little hog-backed, and in form resembles a brook trout considerably, but has no very distinct spots, and the flesh is white.—The animal sometimes rises to ten or fifteen pounds.—It will not take the fly, and is caught by a live bait, fastened to the hook back of the dorsal fin, which ought to be played with a rod and reel, but never by hand.—When a strong fish of this species strikes, he will give you fine play, and exercise all your skill to keep him from breaking you. He kills, however, much easier than the "monarch."

But there is no comparison, none at all, between sitting with your rod in a shallop, in one of the low, marshy lagoons of the south, surrounded by huge alligators sunning themselves lazily upon the blackened logs that float upon the turbid water, whose sluggish surface is not unfrequently rippled by the darting of the deadly moccasin hissing past you—and treading the verdant banks of some beautiful, rippling brook in New England; gurgling and leaping in its living course to the ocean, with its cool retreat for its watery tenant, "under the shade of melancholy boughs," or amid the still water of an eddying pool. Here you may watch your delicious prey, as he rises to the surface, elastic as a bubble, and just breaks the water with his motly fin, as he seizes the careless fly that sports within his range. Then drop the artificial bait, just above the ripple, as gently as a falling gossamer—you have him; but beware you do not strike too soon, and take care that your eagerness to land the struggling

victim, does not spoil your sport. Give him play, only guarding against his entangling you around a root or weed, and he is yours. The tension of the line, while he is fast, compels him to close his gills, and in that condition the functions of respiration are suspended. He grows weaker and weaker, until he lays panting on his side, with his brilliant spots spangling the surface of the stream. Even then, if you have not the hand-net to pass gently under him, be cautious how you land him, or one desperate struggle will leave you snoodless and reproaching yourself for having lost the *biggest fish* ever hooked; for it is a remarkable fact that anglers invariably *lose* the largest fish!

Should any sentimentalist declare that this is killing the poor fish in a cruel manner, we can assure them, on the authority of as great a philosopher as Sir Humphrey Davy, that if it is only done scientifically, it is as pleasureable as being tickled to death. In fact, the cold blood of a fish and the absence of nerves, render him insensate, comparatively, and the gradual fainting death which he meets when played in the water, is less painful (if he suffer any pain, which is doubtful) than to draw him suddenly from his element, and leave him to expire in the atmosphere. Seneca in the bath did not expire more gently than the "monarch" yields his life under the gradual suspension of respiration procured by the scientific process of drowning. 'Tis only when the delicate creature is torn with ruthless violence from the stream, that our sensibilities should be excited.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO TIGERS AND A LION IN THE TOWER.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning, as the man whose duty it is to clean the wild beasts at the Tower was in the execution of that office, he inadvertently raised a door in the upper tier of cells, which separated the den of a huge lion from one in which there were a Bengal royal tiger and tigress. At sight of each other the eyes of the animals sparkled with rage. The lion instantly erected his mane, and, with a tremendous roar, sprang at the tiger. The tiger was equally eager for the combat, and, in a paroxysm of fury, flew at his assailant, whilst the tigress fiercely seconded her mate. The roaring and yelling of the combatants resounded through the yards, and excited in all the various animals the most lively demonstrations of fear or rage. The timid tribes shivered with dread, and ran round their cages shrieking with terror, whilst the other lions and tigers, with bears, leopards, panthers, wolves, and hyenas, flew round their dens, shaking the bars with their utmost strength, and uttering the most terrific cries. The lion fought most bravely, but was evidently over-matched, having to contend with two adversaries not more than a

year from the woods, whilst he had been upwards of seven years in confinement. Still the battle raged with doubtful success, until the tiger seized the lion by the throat, and flung him on his back, when, after rolling over each other several times, the exasperated tigress pinned her enemy against the veranda. In that situation the prostrate lord of the forest still struggled with an indomitable spirit, roaring with agony and rage. By this time, however, some iron rods had been heated, the red-hot ends of which were now applied to the mouths and nostrils of the infuriated tigers, who were by this means forced to relinquish their grasp; but no sooner was the separation effected than the lion and tiger seized in their mouths, the one the upper, and the other the lower jaw of his antagonist, biting and tugging at each other with deadly fury. So excited was their animosity that it was with great difficulty, by the insertion into their nostrils of the glowing iron, they could be disengaged, and the lion driven back to his cell, the door of which was instantly closed upon him. The battle lasted full half an hour. The tiger in the last onset lost one of his tusks, but the poor lion was very severely punished. [*London pa.*

PUGILISM IN CHINA.

The art of self-defence is regularly taught in China. Tracts are printed which would in all probability, accompanied by their woodcuts, amuse the fancy in England, though the Chinese have no pitched battles that we ever heard of. The first lesson for a Chinese boxer consists in winding his long tail tight round his head, stripping himself to the buff, then placing his right foot foremost, and with all his might giving a heavy thrust with his right fist against a bag suspended for that purpose. He is directed to change hands and feet alternately, restraining his breath, and boxing the bag of sand right and left for hours together. This exercise the fancy call "thumping down walls and overturning parapets." In the second lesson the pugilist grasps in each hand a heavy mass of stone—and having stripped, and arranged his tail as before, he practises thrusting out at arms' length, these weights, right and left, till he is tired. This lesson is called "the golden dragon thrusting out his claws." Next comes "a crow stretching out his wings—a dragon issuing forth from his door—a drunken China-man knocking at your door—a hungry tiger seizing a lamb—a hawk clawing a sparrow—a crane and muscle reciprocally embarrassed," and other specimens of fanciful nomenclature, for divers feats of pugilism. [*Canton Reg.*

LIST OF STALLIONS FOR 1831.

Name and colour.	Sire.	Dam.	Place of standing.	Terms.		Address of owner, agent, &c.
				Sec.	Ins.	
Arab.	Sir Archy.	Bet Bounce.	Near Gallatin, Tenn.	\$35	\$50	H. M. Cryer.
American Eclipse.	Duroc.	Miller's Damsel.	Long Island, N. Y.	50		John R. Snediker.
Bolivar, br.	Sir Hal.	By Old Diomed.	Dinwiddie co. Va.	10	20	James M. Goodwyn.
Boxer, b. h.	Sir Archy.	By imp. Druid.	Franklin, Ohio.	12.50		G. Coffeen, Jr.
Chance Medley, g.	Imp. Chance.	By Young Diomed.	Hoosick falls, N. Y.			H. Herrington, or W. Bishop.
Contention.	Sir Archy.	By imp. Dare Devil.	Franklin, Tenn.			
Corporal Trim, ch.	Sir Archy.	By Old Diomed.	Amherst c. h. Va.	15	20	J. Powell.
Eclipse of the West, ch.	Duroc.	By imp. Moggy Slamerkin.	Piqua, Ohio.			George Allen.
Exton Eclipse, b.	American Eclipse.	By Exton.	Kennebec co. Me.	15	20	
Forrester, ch.	Sir Alfred.	Hornet mare.	Frederick, Md.	12	20	Jacob Powder, Jr.
Gohanna, b. h.	Sir Archy.	Merino Ewe.	Near Richmond, Va.	50	60	John M. Botts.
Giles Scroggins, b.	Sir Archy.	Lady Bedford.	Newbern, N. C.	15	25	Stephen Sampson.
Hanover.	Bussorah.	By Sir Archy.	Charlestown, Va.	12		Edward J. Smith.
Henry H. ch.	Henry.	Dam of Sir Lovell.	Cambridge, N. Y.	10		Edward Long.
Hiazin, ch.	Sir Archy.	Polly Hopkins's dam.	Near Boydtown, Va.	30		John C. Goode.
Jefferson, br.	Virginian.	Old Favourite.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20		
Jerry, gr.	Pacolet.	By Top Gallant.	Near Pulaski, Tenn.	30		Hugh Long.
John Hancock, b.	Roanoke.	Roanoke.	Oatland Mills, Va.	10		George Carter.
John Richards, b.	Sir Archy.	By Ratler.	Centreville, and Easton, Md.	20	25	
John Stanley, b.	Sir Hal.	Ariadne.	Lancaster, Pa.	20		Edward Parker.
Leviathan, ch. (imp.)	Muley.	By Windle.	Gallatin, Tenn.	75		George Elliott.
Lafayette, b. h.	Old Conqueror.	Julia.	Near Franklin, Tenn.	15		Hollon Davis.
Maryland Eclipse, ch.	American Eclipse.	Lady of the Lake.	Elkton, Md.	20		Samuel Briscoe.
Messenger Duroc, ch.	Duroc.	Vincenta.	Batavia, N. Y.	15	30	E. Stevens.
Monsieur Tonson.	Pacolet.	By Top Gallant.	Northampton, co. N. C.	50	75	Wm. Moody.

Marion.	Sir Archy.	By imp. Citizen.	Near Halifax, N. C.	35	50	Benj. S. Long.
Mohecan, b.	Young Top Gallant.	By Telegraph.	Hagerstown, Md.	25	40	Edward Wyatt.
Merlin, b.	Sir Archy.	By imp. Bedford.	Greensville co. Va.	30	50	Robert Hurt.
Medley, g.	Sir Hal.	Old Reality.	Halifax c. h. Va.	10		Horace Royster.
Partizan, b.	Virginian.	Diomedan.	Granville c. h. N. C.	30	50	Duke W. Sumner.
Pacific, b.	Sir Archy.	Eliza.	Nashville, Tenn.	35	50	E. Merritt.
Roanoke, b.	Sir Archy.	Lady Bunbury.	Lawrenceville, Va.	15	30	Henry A. Tayloe.
Ravenwood, br.	Sir Harry.	Dutchess.	Near Port Conway, Va.	20		N. Lufborough.
Rob Roy, ch.	Gracchus.	Lady Bunbury.	Near Upperville, Va.	20		Jefferson Minor.
Roderick, gr.	Winter Arabian.	By Lorenzo.	Winchester, Ohio.	20	30	Abraham Spears.
Red Rover, ch.	Sir Charles.	Shepherdess.	Near Miller's tavern, Va.	30	40	Wm. Terry.
Ratler, ch.	Sir Archy.	By Robin Redbreast.	Bourbon co. Ken.	25		Edward Parker.
Shakespeare, b.	Virginian.	By Shenandoah.	Liberty, Va.	15		Martin Clark.
Sir Aaron.	Sir Charles.	Pawnee.	Lancaster, Pa.	30		Thos. Barry & J. C. Guild.
Sir Charles Pinckney.	Pacolet.	Madam Tonson.	Near Nashville, Tenn.	30		Wm. Gibbons, New York.
Sir Henry.	Sir Harry.	By imp. Saltram.	Gallatin, Tenn.	25		Philip J. Burrus.
Sir Hal, br.	Pacolet.	By Top Gallant.	Elizabethtown, N. J.	20		Samuel Davenport.
Sir Richard, gr.	Virginian.	By Sir Archy.	Murfreesboro', Tenn.	25		Benj. Luckett.
Sidi Hamet, br.	Contention.	By Sir Harry.	Lexington, Ken.	45	70	Benj. Luckett.
Snow Storm, b.	Sir Archy.	Nancy Air.	Near Danville, Ken.	25		George W. Johnson.
Sea Gull, b.	Hamlingtonian.	Old Crop.	Near Frankfort, Ken.	50	75	James L. Bradley.
Sir John.	Sir Archy.	By imp. Citizen.	Near Frankfort, Ken.	25		John Minge.
Sir Charles, ch.	Sir Archy.	By imp. Robin Redbreast.	Chesterfield co. Va.	20		Thos. J. Simpson.
Sumpter.	Sir Archy.	By imp. Saltram.	Near Lexington, Ken.	15	20	Bela Badger.
Tiffoleon.	Sir Solomon.	By Hickory.	Whitepost, Va.	30	50	H. Herrington, W. Bishop.
Trumpator.	Sir Charles.	By Sir Archy.	Bristol, Pa.	40	50	Col. John Tucker.
Traveller, ch.	Magistrate.	By Diamond.	Hoosick falls, N. Y.	25		G. W. Yager.
Valentine, (imp.)	American Eclipse.	Princess.	Near Harrisville, Va.	25		T. P. Andrews.
Warsaw, ch.	Old Truffle.	Helen.	Barboursville, Va.			
Winter Arabian.	Silverheels.	Aurora.	Near Washington, D. C.			
Young Truffle, (imp.)						
Zamor, gr.						

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WINNERS OF KING'S PLATES IN ENGLAND, FROM WHOM ARE DESCENDED THE AMERICAN STOCK OF BLOOD HORSES.—*Taken from the English Turf Herald.*

At Winchester.

Owners.	Sires.	Dams.
1746. Mr. Panton's Sloe, - - -	Crab.	Childers mare.
1787. Mr. Bullock's Rockingham,	Highflyer.	Purity.
1788. Lord Egremont's Driver,	Trentham.	Coquette.
1790. Prince of Wales' Pegasus,	Eclipse.	Bosphorus mare.
1796. Mr. Delme's Gabriel,	Dorimant.	Highflyer mare.
1800. Prince of Wales' Knowsley, five years old;	Sir Peter; Capella.	
1801. Mr. Concannon's Sir Harry, six years old;	Sir Peter; Matron.	
The three last were imported to America.		

At Salisbury.

1746. Mr. Panton's Sloe,	Crab.	Childers mare.
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At Warwick.

1800. Mr. Lockley's Robin Redbreast, (imp.) four years old; Sir Peter; Wren.

City Bowl at Salisbury.

1768. Count Laurigais' Gimcrack,	Cripple.	Miss Eliot.
1769. Mr. Wildman's Eclipse,	Marske.	Spiletta.

Of the Doncaster St. Leger.

1787. Lord Hamilton's Spadille,	Highflyer.—6 started.
1795. Sir C. Turner's Hambletonian,	King Fergus.—8 started.
1823. Mr. Watt's Barefoot, (imp.)	Tramp.—12 started.

But at the false start, in which Barefoot ran the whole distance, and came out second, 27 were mounted, being 84 subscribers.

Of the Derby, at Epsom.

1780. Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed, (imp.) Florizel.—9 started; 36 subscribers.

1795. Sir F. Standish's Spread Eagle, (imp.) Volunteer.—11 started; 45 subscribers.

1798. Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, (imp.) Sir Peter.—10 started; 37 subscribers.

1799. Sir F. Standish's Archduke, (imp.) Sir Peter.—11 started; 33 subscribers.

RACING CALENDAR.

MOUNT PLEASANT (*Maury Co. Tenn.*) FALL RACES.

Commenced October 27, 1830.

First day, three mile heats, jockey club purse, \$300; entrance \$50; entries.

Mr. Henry Smith's ch. f. Anvalina, three years old, by Stockholder; dam by Pacolet, - - - - - 1 1

Mr. Carter's gr. f. Betsey Saunders, three years old, by Stockholder; dam by Pacolet, - - - - - 2 2

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 56 s.—2d heat, Betsey Saunders drawn up after running 2d mile.—Track heavy; dust to the top of the hoof.

Second day, two mile heats, purse \$250; entrance \$25; entries:

Maj. Upshaw's ch. c. Teague O'Regan, four years old, by Virginian,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mr. Carter's gr. f. Betsey Saunders, three years old, by Stockholder,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mr. O. Shelby's gr. f. Fortuna, four years old, by Pacolet,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 3 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 1 s.

Third day, sweepstake, \$25 entrance; entries:

Mr. W. H. Hunter's b. f. by Roanoke,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Maj. Vail's ch. c. by Bluster,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Col. Stockard's ch. c. Jo Chumley,	-	-	-	-	-	3	dis.

WESLEY NIXON, *Secretary*.

ST. CATHARINE'S COURSE (Near Natchez, Miss.) RACES.

Commenced on Dec. 8th, 1830.

First day, purse \$650; three horses entered, at \$50 each; three mile heats.

A. L. Bingaman's gr. c. Red Rover, four years old, by Pacolet.

Wm. H. Chambers's gr. c. Medley, four years old, by Palafox.

Charles Perkins's gr. g. Blind Boy, four years old, by Palafox.

Red Rover,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Medley,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Blind Boy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	fell and distanced.

Second day, Dec. 9th, 1830; purse \$320; four horses entered, at \$30 each; two mile heats.

A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. Severity, three years old, by Napoleon.

Lemuel P. Gustine's b. m. Rebecca, five years old, by Palafox.

Charles Perkins's b. c. Wilder, four years old, by Palafox.

Wm. H. Chambers's b. c. Pilot, three years old, by Palafox.

Severity,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pilot,	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Rebecca,	-	-	-	-	-	2	dr.
Wilder,	-	-	-	-	-	3	bol.

Time, 1st heat, 2 m. 5 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 11 s.

Second day, December 10th, 1830; purse \$250; one mile heats; four horses entered:

Wm. H. Chambers's gr. c. Medley, four years old, by Palafox.

A. L. Bingaman's b. f. Tachehana, (or Skipping Fawn) two years old, by Bertrand.

Charles Perkins's gr. g. Blind Boy, four years old, by Palafox.

Lemuel P. Gustine's b. m. Rebecca, five years old, by Palafox.

Medley,	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1
Tachehana,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2
Blind Boy,	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	dis.
Rebecca,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	dr.

The weather was fair and mild, and a respectable assemblage attended the turf; fine sport was afforded. The track is exactly one mile in length, and was, with a slight exception, in good order. J. B.

MONROE (Walton county, Geo.) RACES.

Commenced Tuesday, 21st December, 1830.

First day, jockey club purse; three mile heats; three subscribers.

John P. Hightower's gr. h. Florizel, by Bucephalus; five years old.

John G. Colbert's ch. f. Jane Cook, by Muckle John, out of a Florizel mare; three years old.

Wm. B. Bell's ch. h. Van Buren, by Carolinian, out of a Bedford mare; four years old.

1st heat won by Florizel; taking the lead and preserving it throughout. Jane Cook close behind, and Van Buren within distance.

2d heat again won by Florizel, in handsome style; Van Buren just in rear, and Jane Cook within distance.

Weather very unfavourable, and turf in bad order.

Second day, jockey club purse; two mile heats; three subscribers.

Wm. B. Bell's b. f. Maria, by Carolinian, out of a Bedford mare; five years old.

Maj. Colbert's ch. h. Little John, by Muckle John, out of a Gallatin mare; four years old.

P. G. Morrow's b. c. Sir Archibald, by Greyhound, out of an Archibald mare; three years old.

1st heat. Maria took the lead within the first quarter, and maintained it.

2d heat. Maria again took the lead, beating her opponents with ease.

Third day, a sweepstake; one mile heats; two subscribers.

Wm. B. Bell's b. f. Jennette, by Bucephalus, out of a Diomed and Medley mare.

Maj. Colbert's Little John, by Muckle John.

1st and 2d heats won by Jennette. Little John bolted both heats.

ADAMS COUNTY (Miss.) JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

St. Catharine's course, December 29, 1830.

First day, purse \$700; four mile heats.

O. Shelby's ch. c. Tom Fletcher, three years old, by Stockholder; dam by Pacolet, - - - - - 1 1

A. L. Bingaman's ch. c. Henry Clay, three years old, by Napoleon; dam by Paddy Carey, - - - - - 2 2

Charles Perkins's gr. g. Blind Boy, four years old, by Palafox, 3 dis.

Purse won easily by Tom Fletcher; on whom the whip was never drawn.

Time, 1st heat, 8 m. 33 s.—2d, the same.—Heavy track.

Second day, for a purse of \$340; three mile heats.

O. Shelby's b. c. Volcano, three years old, by Stockholder; dam Forest Maid, by Ratray, - - - - - 1 1

Wm. H. Chambers's b. c. Pilot, three years old, by Palafox; dam Kate, by Conqueror, - - - - - 2 dis.

This was no race; Volcano (who could have made it in good time,) running under a hard pull.

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 34 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 26 s.—Track very heavy.

Third day, two mile heats; three entries:

O. Shelby's b. f. Anvalina Smith, three years old, by Stockholder; dam by Pacolet, - - - - - 1 1

A. L. Bingaman's ch. c. Henry Clay, three years old, by Napoleon; dam by Paddy Carey, - - - - - 2 dr.

Charles Perkins's gr. g. Blind Boy, four years old, 3 dis.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 1 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 57 s.

On the Saturday following, January 1st, 1831, was ran a match race, three mile heats, between Col. A. L. Bingaman's gr. c. Red Rover, four years old, by Pacolet, dam by Whip; and Mr. William H. Chambers's gr. c. Medley, three years old, by Palafox, dam Miss Bailey, by imp. Boaster.—This was the only race worth witnessing during the meeting; it being between two of our best colts, and was closely contested throughout. Bets, at starting, 2 to 1 on Red Rover. The Rover took the track, and kept it in handsome style for two miles, when Medley, by hard running, passed him, on the outside, and won the heat by half a length.

Second heat.—Betting was now even, and considerable sums were set; a few banterers were made, at the moment of starting, of 2 to 1 on Medley.

Rover again took the track, which he was compelled to yield after a mile's run. Medley won the heat by a few feet. This race was for \$500 aside; and although the course was, on this occasion, in fine order, yet ours is a track on which it is difficult to make good time.

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 3 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 2 s.

L. P. GUSTINE, }
I. J. HUGHES, } *Timers.*

I. J. HUGHES, *Secretary.*

COLUMBIA (S. C.) RACES.

Second meeting. January 12th, 1831.

First day, four mile heats; purse \$475; course 1 mile 10 feet.

B. F. Taylor's ch. f. Betsey Robbins, by Kosciusko; dam by Hephestion; four years old,	-	-	4	2	1	1
T. Watson's (of Tree hill) ch. f. Gabriella, by Sir Archy; dam by Belle-air; four years old,	-	-	2	1	2	2
M. L. Hammond's ch. f. Polly Kennedy, by Napoleon; dam by Sea Gull; four years old,	-	-	1	3	3	3
J. R. Spann's b. m. Coquette, by Sir Richard; dam by Virginius; five years old,	-	-	4	dr.		
R. Adams's b. c. Orphan Boy, by Bertrand; dam by Sir Archy; three years old,	-	-			dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 8 m. 13 s.—2d heat, 8 m. 32 s.—3d heat, 8 m. 22 s.—4th heat, 8 m. 45 s.—Turf very heavy from rain.

Second day, three mile heats; purse \$356.

R. Singleton's ch. f. Clara Fisher, by Kosciusko; dam by Hephestion; three years old,	-	-	1	1		
T. Watson's (of Tree hill) ch. f. Jemima Wilkinson, by Sir Archy; dam by Jack Andrews; three years old,	-	-	2	2		
M. Smith's ch. g. Sweeper, by Hephestion; dam by Sertorius; three years old,	-	-			dis.	
Col. Spann's b. c. Van Buren, by Sea Gull; three years old,	-	-			dis.	
M. L. Hammond's gr. m. Eliza Splotch, by Sir Archy; dam by Collector; five years old,	-	-			dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 56 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 11 s.—Course much improved since yesterday.

Third day, two mile heats; purse \$237.

T. Watson's (of Tree hill) ch. c. Andrew-Jackson, by Sir Charles; dam by Herod; three years old,	-	-	2	1	1	
Col. Spann's b. f. Little Venus, by Sir William; dam by Virginius; three years old,	-	-	4	4	2	
M. Smith's ch. f. Mary Francis, by Director; dam by Gallatin; four years old,	-	-	3	2	3	
Mr. Brown's ch. g. Pelham, by Kosciusko; dam by Bedford; four years old,	-	-	1	3	4	
R. Adams's ch. f. Sally Bailey, by Murat; three years old,	-	-	5	5	dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 55 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 3 s.—3d heat, 4 m. 5 s.

Fourth day, handicap; three mile heats; purse \$420.

T. Watson's (of Tree hill) ch. f. Jemima Wilkinson, (a feather)	1	1
M. S. Hammond's gr. m. Eliza Splotch, 90 lbs.	3	2
Col. Spann's b. m. Coquette, 90 lbs.	2	dis.

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 11 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 16 s.

N. RAMSAY, *Secretary.*

Officers for 1831:

P. M. BUTLER, *President.*

J. P. TAYLOR, }
J. MARTIN, } *Vice Presidents.*

N. RAMSAY, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

WILMINGTON (N. C.) RACES.

Commenced on Wednesday, the 26th January.

First day, three mile heats; the following horses were entered:

Wm. B. Meares's ch. h. McDuff, the property of R. H. Jones, of Warrenton, by Washington; dam by Sir Archy; five years old.

F. J. Swann's gr. g. Rob Roy, by Moore's Archy; five years old.

E. Davis's Black Snake, by Bennehan's Archy; dam by Citizen; four years old.

McDuff,	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Rob Roy,	-	-	-	-	3	1	2
Black Snake,	-	-	-	-	2	dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 45 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 7 s.—3d heat, 6 m. 15 s.

Second day, two mile heats; entries:

Wm. B. Meares's ch. h. Tom Brown, the property of R. H. Jones; by Washington; dam by Constitution; five years old.

E. Davis's gr. g. Scare Dog, four years old.

F. J. Swann's b. f. Phillis, by Marion; four years old.

Wm. Cooper's b. c. Sam Patch, by Democrat; dam by Saladin; three years old.

Tom Brown,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Scare Dog,	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Phillis,	-	-	-	-	3	bol.	
Sam Patch,	-	-	-	-		dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 14 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 9 s.—3d heat, 4 m. 24 s.

Third day, one mile heats; best two in three; entries:

F. J. Swann's b. m. Polly Martin, by Bennehan's Archy; dam by Dion; four years old.

E. Davis's Ready Money, by Timoleon; dam by Citizen; aged.

N. L. Mitchell's b. f. Kitty Clover, by Democrat; dam Sea Gull; four years old.

Polly Martin,	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Ready Money,	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Kitty Clover,	-	-	-	-	3	3	

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 59 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 4 s.

Fourth day, one mile heats, best three in five; entries:

F. J. Swann's Rob Roy.

E. Davis's Black Snake.

N. L. Mitchell's Sam Patch.

Wm. Cooper's Slap Bang, by Moore's Archy; six years old.

Rob Roy,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Slap Bang,	-	-	-	-	4	4	2
Black Snake,	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Sam Patch,	-	-	-	-	3	3	dr.

Track very heavy. Sam Patch, in the 2d day's race, was drawn, which, on this course, is considered distanced.

COMMUNICATION.

To the article in the last number of the Turf Register, page 297, headed "*Winning Horses*," put down to the credit of Rob Roy as follows:

4; Mr. Birch's b. f.—purse \$200, Port Tobacco, three mile heats, 1

TURF REGISTER.

Stud of B. F. Taylor, of South Carolina. January, 1831.

1. **MISS MIDWAY**, ch. m. bred by R. Singleton, Esq.; foaled spring of 1823; got by Kosciusko; her dam Ruth, by Big Ben; grandam imp. m. Psyche, by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Bab, by Bordeaux; her dam Spiranza, own sister to Saltram, by Eclipse. Kosciusko by Sir Archy, out of Lottery, the dam of Crusader, &c. Big Ben by imp. Bedford, out of Pandora, by Belle-air. Soldier, Oscar, Merry Tom, Crawford, Silver Eye, Psyche, Lottery and Pandora, were all capital racers—the best of their day.—Miss Midway was never trained.

Her produce:

1829; ch. c. (died young) by Crusader.

1830; missed to Crusader.

1831; in foal to Redgauntlet.

2. **LADY OF THE LAKE**, b. m. bred by J. P. Taylor, Esq. foaled spring of 1824; got by Kosciusko; her dam by Bedford; grandam Mellissant, by Arion; g. g. dam by Obscurity; g. g. dam by Valiant; g. g. g. dam by Fearnought. (For performance see Turf Register, vol. 1, Nos. 8 and 11, &c. She beat Polly Hopkins, three mile heats, in Charleston;—1st heat, 5 m. 41½ s.—2d heat, 6 m.—3d heat, 5 m. 54 s.

1830; missed to Crusader.

Note.—Ch. m. **ROSABELLA**, sold to Gen. Scott, of Alabama, is full sister to Lady of the Lake.

3. **BETSEY ROBBINS**, ch. f. foaled spring of 1826; got by Kosciusko; her dam by Hephæstion; grandam by Arion; g. g. dam by Romulus; g. g. dam by Valiant; g. g. g. dam by Fearnought. Arion (sire of the grandam of Lady of the Lake also,) by Polyphæmus; dam by Leeds; grandam by Traveller, out of imp. mare Pocahontas. (See John Thornton's certificate below.) Romulus by Flimnap; his dam by imp. Skim. Valiant and Fearnought's pedigrees are to be found in Turf Register.

Note.—Ch. c. **CONGAREE**, sold to J. C. M'Ra, of Camden, is own brother, and

Ch. m. **SALLY TAYLOR**, sold to J. Acheson, of Kentucky, is full sister in blood to Betsey Robbins.

Performance: (see Turf Register, No. 11, vol. 1, her only race that season.) In November, 1830, she won the jockey club purse at Pineville, two mile heats, beating Coquette and others. December 29th, at Stateburg, was beaten, by Polly Kennedy, three mile heats. January, 1831, at Columbia, she beat Gabriella and Polly Kennedy, four mile heats, in four heats.

ARION, a ch. stud, sold by Spencer Ball, Esq. to Capt. Richard Selden; was got by Polyphæmus; his dam by Leeds; his grandam by Traveller, out of the imp. m. Pocahontas. His sire, Polyphæmus, was got by the Hon. John Tayloe's noted running horse Yorick; his dam by Old Fearnought, upon the celebrated imp. m. Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. As witness my hand, this 15th day of November, 1790.

Signed, JOHN THORNTON.

Horses in the stud of W. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C.

1. **GILES SCROGGINS**, foaled spring of 1824; blood b. 16 hands high; bred by James W. Jeffreys. (See his pedigree, 1st vol. Turf Register, page 367.)

2. **B. m. CAROLINE**, foaled spring of 1823, blood b. 15 hands 4 inch high; bred by Dr. Thomas Hall, deceased, lately of Tennessee, and formerly of Halifax, North Carolina; was got by Old Sir Archy; her dam by the imp. Dion; her grandam, Miss Selden, by imp. Sorrel Diomed; g. g. dam by Wildair; g. g. g. dam by Plimnap; g. g. g. g. dam by Fearnought; g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Janus; g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Jolly Roger, out of the imp. m. Mary Gray. Caroline is now in foal by Giles Scroggins.

3. JENNY DEANS, foaled spring of 1824, br. b. 16 hands high; was got by Virginian; her dam by Bainbridge; grandam by Jollyair; g. g. dam by Whynot; g. g. g. dam by Sir Peyton Skipwith's Black and all Black; g. g. g. g. dam by Apollo; g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Silver Eye; g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Jolly Roger, out of the imp. m. Mary Gray.

No. 3 is now in foal by Giles Scroggins.

4. Gr. c. foaled spring of 1827, 15½ hands high; was got by the imp. Barb horse Salladin; dam by Moore's Sir Archy, out of the dam of No. 3.

5. B. f. ELIZA WALKER, foaled spring of 1828, now 15 hands 2½ inches high; was got by American Eclipse, out of the dam of No. 4.

6. Ch. f. foaled spring of 1830, was got by Giles Scroggins; her dam, Old Calypso, by the celebrated Belle-air; her grandam, (the dam of Contention,) by Dare Devil; g. g. dam by Wildair; g. g. g. dam by Batts and Maclin's Fearnought; g. g. g. g. dam by Godolphin; (he by Old Fearnought, out of an imp. mare;) g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Hob or Nob; g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Jolly Roger; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Valiant; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by Tryall; he by the imp. h. Traveller, out of the imp. m. Blazella.

7. B. f. foaled spring of 1830; got by Giles Scroggins, out of No. 2.

8. B. f. foaled spring of 1830; got by Giles Scroggins, out of No. 3.

Horses belonging to Edward Long, Esq. of Cambridge, N. Y.

YOUNG ECLIPSE, a cinnamon coloured ch. 15 hands 3 inches high; eight years old; by American Eclipse; dam bred by the Hon. John Lefferts, of Flat Bush, Long island, in 1806; got by Bajazett, (formerly Young Tanner;) grandam by Old Mercury; imp. Messenger, Grey Badger; Mercury by imp. Janus, out of the imp. m. Calista. Grey Badger, bred by the Hon. Benj. Ogle, and got by Gov. Eden's imp. Badger; his dam by imp. Selin.

HENRY II. a ch. 15 hands 2 inches; four years old next grass; got by the

noted running horse Henry; dam (the dam of Sir Lovell) by imp. Light Infantry; (a son of English Eclipse;) imp. Messenger; Bashaw, (a full brother to the noted mare Old Slammerkin;) True Briton; imp. Stirling.

Union course, L. I. Jan. 20, 1831.

I have examined the pedigrees, given by Mr. E. Long, annexed, of his horses, Young Eclipse and Henry II. and believe them to be correct.

CADWALLADER R. GOLDEN.

LIGHT INFANTRY was bred by Richard Gulston, Esq. of Clandon, in Surry; got by English Eclipse; his dam by Feather; his grandam by Childers; g. g. dam the celebrated Widdrington mare, and she by Old Partner.

Pedigrees of blooded stock in the stud of Philip Wallis. March 1, 1830.

1. 1815. Ch. m. EQUA; bred by Isaac Duckett, Esq.; got by Col. Tayloe's imp. Chance. (sire of Sally Hope's dam.) son of Lurcher, by Dungannon; and Dungannon by Eclipse. Her dam by Republican President; (vide 5th vol. of the American Farmer, p. 223;) grandam descended from Dr. Hamilton's imp. horses Figure, Dove, Ranger, &c. out of one of said Hamilton's best running mares; g. g. dam by Lindsey's Arabian, sire to Major Forman's Tulip, and Bowie, and Brookes's Cincinnatus. Republican President was got by Craggs's imp. Highflyer, (son of Tattersall's Highflyer,) "one of the largest, handsomest, and best bred horses that ever came to America;" his dam out of one of Dr. Hamilton's best running mares, by the imp. Venetian; he by Doge, who was got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian. (Vide Duckett's certificate, in the possession of P. W.)

2. 1825. Gr. m. PANDORA 2d, out of Equa, by Gov. Wright's Silver Heels, who was got by Oscar, son of Gabriel, (sire of Post Boy, Harlequin, and Lady Jack Bull;) dam Pandora, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomed, son of the imp. Medley, out of the dam of Floretta.

3. 1828. B. f. ALGERINA, out of Equa, by the Jones's Arabian.

4. 1830. Gr. r. f. LADY ARCHIANA, out of Pandora, by Sir Archy.

5. 1830. B. f. "LUBLY ROSA," out of Equa, by Sir Archy.

OBSCURITY. I do not see published in the Register the pedigree of the imp. h. Obscurity; and perceiving that many of our best blood horses trace back to him, I subjoin his pedigree, as furnished to me by Dr. George Coleman, of Fairfax county, Virginia, as follows:—Obscurity was a ch. 15 hands 2 inches high. He was got by O'Kelly's famous Eclipse; his dam was sister to the Duke of Kingston's Croney, by Careless, full brother to Virginia Fearnought; Cullen Arabian, &c.

MEADE'S ORACLE.

MR. EDITOR:

Your correspondent, "An Amateur," (see vol. 1, page 586,) asks for the pedigree of Meade's famous running mare Oracle, who, he states, was a "kill devil of her day." In vol. 1, page 366, will be found the pedigree of Major Jos. Lewis's mare Iris, a descendant from Meade's Oracle. There is in that statement, I think, one error. It is there stated, that Iris's grandam was got "by the imp. h. Obscurity, out of Mr. Meade's celebrated running mare Oracle." From an *authentic* document, in my possession, it appears, that Iris's grandam was Mr. Meade's famous mare Oracle herself; and that she (Oracle) was got by the imp. h. Obscurity. If this be so, then the pedigree of Oracle is as follows:—She was got by the imp. h. Obscurity; her dam by Celer; her g. g. dam by the imp. h. old Partner; her g. g. g. dam by the imp. h. Janus; her g. g. g. g. dam by the imp. h. Valiant; her g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imp. h. Jolly Roger, out of an imp. mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq. (Vide Iris's pedigree, 1st vol. of the American Turf Register, page 366.)

N. L.

LEVIATHAN was got by Muley; his dam by Windle; grandam by Anvil, out of Virago, by Snip; Regulus; sister to Black and all Black, by Crab; Miss Slamerkin, by True Blue; Oxford Arabian; D'Arcy's black legged Royal mare. Muley by Orville, out

of Elianor, by Whiskey; her dam Young Giantess, by Diomed; Giantess, by Matchem; Molly Longlegs, by Babraham, &c. Windle by Beninbrough, out of Maryann, (sister to Warrior,) by Sir Peter; Young Marske; Matchem, &c. Anvil by Herod; his dam by Feather, out of Crazy, by Lath; sister to Snip, by Childers; Basto mare, sister to Sore Heels; Curwen Bay Barb; Curwen Spot; White Leg; Lowther Barb; old Vintner mare. Orville by Beninbrough, out of Evalina, by Highflyer, &c. (Orville stood at £52.) Whiskey by Saltram, out of Calash, by Herod; Theresa by Matchem; Regulus, &c. Regulus, the best son, and Matchem the best grandson of the Godolphin Arabian; and Crab, the best son of Aleock Arabian, out of the Basto mare; dam of Snip, Blacklegs, and Second, who were among the best sons of Flying Childers, himself the best son of the Darley Arabian, and the fleetest horse on record, and Herod, for stride and game, was never surpassed, or probably equalled.

APPARITION, b. c. three years old, 16 hands high; got by Spectre, out of Young Cranberry, (bred by Earl Grosvenor,) by Thunderbolt, out of Cranberry, by Sir Peter; her dam Nanette, by John Bull, out of Nimble, by Florizel, &c. Spectre was by Phantom, out of Filikins, by Gouty; King Fergus, Herod, Blank, &c.—(The above colt was recently imported into New York, in the ship Hamilton, Capt. Bunker, and was sent over by Mr. Thos. Connah, of Liverpool. The pedigree was sworn to by the breeder, and certified by the American consul at Liverpool.)

JENNY RILAND, b. m.; was got by Doublehead; (he by the imp. Diomed,) out of Polly Medley.

ALEXANDER, gr. c. by Old Pacolet, out of Jenny Riland, will make his first season in Virginia this spring.

JAMES FITZ-JAMES, b. c. 2 years old, 15 hands high; the property of W. D. Taylor; was got by Tariff, out of Norna; grandam Lady Talman, (the dam of Kate Kearney and Sussex.) He is for sale.

POLLY MEDLEY was got by Dr. Barry's Grey Medley, whose sire

was the imp. Medley; her dam by Old Mark Anthony; her grandam by the imp. Fearnought.

POWHATAN, gr. h.; was got by Old Pacolet; his dam by Powhatan of Virginia; he by imp. Diomed. His dam was got by imp. Sharke; grandam by Old Celer, who was by imp. Janus; g. g. dam an imp. mare.

TRAVELLER, a ch. h. owned by Thos. J. Simpson, of Reisterstown, Maryland; was got by Sir Charles; his dam by Sir Archy; grandam by Whaley's Sunflower, imp. by Thos. McCullough, of North Carolina.

JOHN HANCOCK; (property of Geo. Carter.) I certify, that, by a printed book, now in my possession, containing the stud of the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, the horse John Hancock, bred by Mr. Randolph, and sold by me to George Carter, Esq. of Oatlands, in the county of Loudoun, Virginia; was got by the thorough bred horse Roanoke; (also owned and bred by Mr. Randolph; by Sir Archy, out of Lady Bunbury; see American Turf Register, vol. 1, page 417;) his dam Roanoka, by Ball's celebrated running horse Florizel; his grandam, Cornelia, by Chanticleer, (the best son of Old Wildair, and best horse of his day; his g. g. dam, Vanity, by Celer, (the best son of Old Janus;) g. g. g. dam by Mark Anthony, (the best son of Old Partner;) g. g. g. g. dam by Jolly Roger; his g. g. g. g. g. dam by Silver Eye, imported by Samuel Duvall, Esq. John Hancock was foaled on the 4th day of July, 1823. He is a fine bay.

Given under my hand, this 10th day of October, 1830.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

MOORE'S SIR ARCHY, (one of the first sons of Amis's Old Sir Archy,) was bred by Col. James Moore, of Orange county, North Carolina; his dam (the celebrated mare Bay-doe) was got by Little Driver; her dam by the imp. h. Bay Richmond, out of a Janus mare.

MERLIN, bred by Col. John D. Maclin, foaled in 1824; got by Old Archy; dam Old Bedford; grandam by Old Dare Devil; g. g. dam Old Sharke; g. g. g. dam Pilgrim, by Old Fearnought.

WILLIAM WYNN.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse American Eclipse, formerly the property of Mr. Van Rantz, of New York; dam of American Eclipse was the Miller's Damsel; she by Messenger, &c. The dam of Maryland Eclipse was the Lady of the Lake; grandam Maid of the Oaks. Sire of Lady of the Lake, Mr. Badger's Hickory; Hickory by the imp. h. Whip. Hickory's dam Dido, by the imp. h. Dare Devil.— (For further particulars of pedigree, see American Turf Register, vol. 1, No. 6, page 269; No. 8, page 417; No. 12, page 590; and vol. 2, No. 6, page 265.)

SHAKESPEARE, b. h. 16 hands 1 inch high; was got by Virginian; his dam was by Mr. Herbert Hill's bay horse Shenandoah, one of the first sons of the celebrated race horse Potomac; he was out of Mr. Hill's bay mare, by the imp. h. Febrifuge; her dam by the imp. h. Grey Diomed; her grandam by Wildair; her g. g. dam by Col. Haynes's Flumnap; her g. g. g. dam by old Valiant.

ARABIAN SELIM, gr. h. Bought for \$3000, by Col. John Tayloe, from Com. Barron, of the U. S. Navy.— This beautiful horse, of perfect symmetry, scarce 14½ hands high, was presented by Murad Bey to the late Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, English commander-in-chief in Egypt; after whose death he was purchased by Major Ramsay, and carried to Gibraltar; whence he was brought to America by Com. Barron.

BL. m. KITTY CLOVER, foaled in 1825; is full 15 hands 3 inches high; now with foal by Sir Henry; was bred by Mr. Samuel Purdy, of New York; her sire American Eclipse; her dam was bred by Major Jones, of Long Island, and got by the imp. h. Light Infantry; he by the great Eclipse of England. Kitty Clover is half sister to Sir Lovell, to Light Infantry, by Ratler, and also to Henry II. (For further particulars, see pedigree of the dam of Sir Lovell.) She is now on the farm of Wm. G. Corwin, near Lebanon, Ohio.

MUNSON BEACH.

New York, Feb. 17, 1831.

ARAB was got by Sir Archy, out of Bet Bounce, by Sir Harry; granddam by Hart's imp. Medley; g. g. dam by old Mark Anthony; g. g. g. dam by old Jolly Roger, on the imp. m. Jenny Cameron.

BAINBRIDGE was got by imp. Dion; his dam (Campbell's grey mare, bred in Maryland,) was got by Marius, and her dam by Moscow. The dam of Bainbridge was purchased in Maryland, by John Thompson, and sold to Arch. Campbell, of Orange county, for \$500. She was the dam of a filly, by P. S. J. for which \$750 were refused, of Cain's Moreau, by Firetail, for whom \$1500 were offered, when a colt; of Goodloe's horse, by Firetail, for whom \$3000 were refused; of Napoleon, by Chariot, who was sold for \$600 when two years old; and of several other superior colts. Bainbridge died at between five and six years old, and was estimated to be worth \$3000.

PARTIZAN, a beautiful light b. h. handsomely marked, 15 hands two inches high; got by the celebrated running horse Virginian; his dam Diomedan, by the American horse Saltram, (son of the imp. h. Old Diomed;) his grandam by Hendrick's running horse Celer, (son of Gen. Meade's horse Old Celer.

HORACE ROYSTER.

SIR ALFRED was got by the imported horse Sir Harry, one of the best sons of Sir Peter Teazle. Sir Alfred's dam was Lady Chesterfield, by Old Diomed; his grandam was the famous mare Lady Bolingbroke, by the imp. h. Pantaloon; his g. g. dam Cades, by Wormley's King Herod, (a son of Fearnought,) his g. g. g. dam was Primrose, by Dove, out of Stella, by Othello, (a son of Crab.) Stella was out of Col. Tasker's famous imp. m. Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

Feb. 1, 1813. WM. HAXHALL.

MOHECAN, b. h. 16 hands high; (the property of Dr. E. L. Boteler, of Frederick county, Maryland;) was got by Young Topgallant; he by Old Topgallant, and he by imp. Diomed; dam by Sharke; grandam by Harris's Eclipse; g. g. dam by Mark Anthony; g. g. g. dam by Old Janus.

Mohecan's dam was got by Telegraph, who was by Spread Eagle, &c.

BONAPARTE, b. was got by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomed, who was got by the imp. Medley; his dam was got by Matchem, who was got by Chatham; Chatham was out of Ebony, who was out of the imp. Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian; Matchem's dam was out of an imp. mare, got by Selim, who was out of Selima, got by Othello. Bonaparte's grandam was got by Marius, who was got by Selim, and his dam imported; his g. g. dam was got by Silverheels; his g. g. g. dam was got by Crab; his g. g. g. g. dam was out of an imp. mare, by an imp. Barb horse.

SAMUEL NORWOOD.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont; foaled in 1787; got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse;) dam by Herod; his grandam Maiden, by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirrel mare; her dam by Megul; Camilla, by Bay Bolton; Old Lady, dam of Stirling, by Pulleine's chestnut Arabian; Rockwood Bustler.

March, 1805. THOMAS GOODE.

ÆOLUS, a beautiful bay; was got by Americus; his dam by Col. Thornton's Cub; his grandam by the imp. h. Ranter, out of Milley, imported by Col. Tasker, of Maryland.

HENRY GARNETT.

Feb. 17, 1806.

GREYHOUND, gr. was got by the late Col. John Hoomes's imp. horse Spread Eagle, out of Pandora, full sister to the celebrated running horse Lamplighter; she was got by Hart's old imp. h. Medley; her dam by Lonsdale, out of Col. Braxton's imp. m. Kitty Fisher.

HENRY F. THORNTON.

March 26, 1806.

TRUXTON, a stud horse, raised by me, and sold to Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, I do certify was got by the imp. h. Diomed. Truxton's dam, Nancy Coleman, was got by Young Fearnought; her dam, Latona, by Old Partner; her grandam by the imp. h. Jolly Roger; her g. g. dam by the imp. h. Skim, out of a Barb mare.

Given under my hand this 10th March, 1806. JOHN VERELL.

RANGER, b. h. stood at Schoolfield, Mount Calvert Manor, Prince George's Co. Md. in 1766, at three guineas. He was bred by T. Hutchison, at Smeaton, near North Allerton, Yorkshire. He was got by Regulus; his dam by Merry Andrew; her dam by Steady; her grandam was the dam of Shaftoe's Wildair. (This under the hand of Mr. Adam Newbiggin, of Bedford.)

Maryland Gazette, May 15, 1776.

JUBA stood in Essex county, Virginia, in 1793; he was got by the noted running horse Charlemagne, out of a full bred Fearnought mare; Charlemagne was got by the noted Old Wildair; his dam Romulus; who was got by Mark Anthony, out of Judge Tyler's Pompadour, who was got by Valiant, out of Col. Bird's imp. m. Jane Cameron.

ORELIO, b. h. was got by Pacolet; dam by Truxton; grandam Dr. Wm. C. Butler's race mare Rosella, by the imp. Mendoza, out of Col. Churwin's Virginia raised race mare. Truxton by old Diomed, out of Nancy Coleman, by Young Fearnought; Latona, by old Pacolet; Jolly Roger, imp. Skim, &c.

DIANA, (dam of Marshal Ney;) was got by First Consul; grandam by Messenger; g. g. dam by Figure; g. g. g. dam Slamerkin, by the imp. h. Wildair, out of the imp. m. Cub. Wildair was by Fearnought; he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian.

LONSDALE was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. late Lord Lonsdale's; she was got by Monkey; her dam by Lord Lonsdale's Black Arabian; her grandam Lord Lonsdale's Bay Arabian; her g. g. dam by Coney Skins; her g. g. g. dam by Dodsworth; out of the younger of the two royal mares bought of Mr. D'Arcy by the first Lord Lonsdale.

N. B. Mr. D'Arcy was master of the horse to King William.

MAGNETIC NEEDLE, imported from England in December, 1793; he was got by Magnet, an extraordinarily well bred son of the famous Herod; his dam was own sister to the dam of Euphrosyne, Midge and Thalia; she was got by Sweet Briar; his grandam Rarity, by Matchem; his g. g. dam Snap Dragon, to whom Angelica was own sister. Magnetic Needle was a beautiful horse, 16 hands high, of a fine bright bay, with black mane, tail and legs.

DION was imported from London in the fall of 1801, by John Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling Green; he was got by Spadille, one of the best sons of Highflyer; his dam Faith, by Pacolet; his grandam the famous Atalanta, by Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, by Oronoko; old Traveller; sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill; Miss Makeless, by Greyhound; Old Partner; Woodcock; dam of the Lambton; Miss Doe; Croft's Bay Barb, &c.

JOHN HOOMES.

CORRECTIONS.

ALEXANDRIA, ch. m. (her pedigree corrected,) No. 8, vol. 1, page 417.

MR. EDITOR:

Jan. 17, 1831.

Give my compliments to your valuable correspondent who writes over the signature "Philip," and thanks, for having pointed out an error, which I perceive I committed, in giving the pedigree of the ch. m. Alexandria, No. 8, vol. 1, page 417, of the American Turf Register. On reference to Mr. Smalley's letter, (who purchased Alexander and Archibald in England, and brought them to the United States at the same time,) I find that I transcribed the pedigree of Alexander incorrectly; thus: "g. grandam Monimia, by Matchem," &c. whereas, I ought to have stated, g. grandam out of Monimia's dam, who was by Alcides; her dam by Crab, out of Snap's dam, &c.

Yours, very respectfully. I.

ECLIPSE OF THE WEST, whose pedigree is inserted in vol. 1, page 472, was got by Duroc, and not by American Eclipse.